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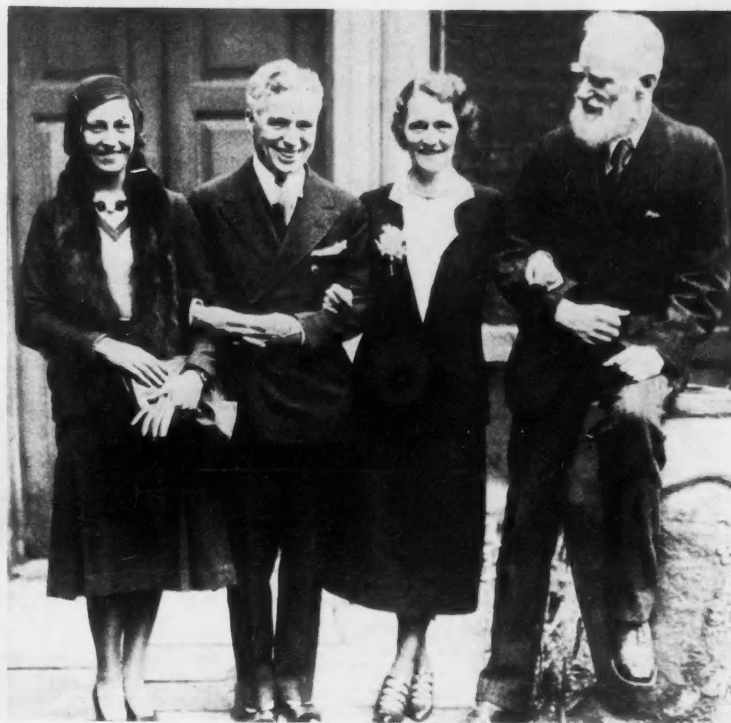
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NEW YORK MAGISTRATES BEFORE THE BAR

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THE FRONT PAGE

A GREAT deal of curiosity is apparent in the British press, London and provincial, as to the probable course of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Snowden, when he brings down his budget early in April. There are even those who suggest that he may abandon past convictions and bring in a protective tariff to provide revenue and meet a national economic crisis which he himself has described in the gravest possible terms.

Mr. Snowden Becomes a Sphinx

The "Western Mail" in a recent editorial points out that in replying to a deputation of the Association British Chambers of Commerce, asking for the imposition of a tariff on which British manufacturers have agreed, Mr. Snowden abstained altogether from his usual declaration of faith in Free Trade. He simply said that his decisions would be made known when the Budget was presented. Observers of his sphinxlike course, are now recalling a speech he made at the Bankers' dinner in the Guildhall, London, last October. Addressing listeners who had already declared for protection he said, "I may possibly be compelled to outrage my strict financial principles and do things I could not justify in ordinary circumstances." Since then, in predicting an even larger national deficit than in the past, he has admitted that any increase in existing forms of taxation is impossible at the present juncture.

Naturally the question is asked on all sides: How does Mr. Snowden propose to find revenue? The easiest answer, as many economists are pointing out, is to tax the foreign commodities that are now flooding the British market. This course would serve a two-fold object, an immediate revenue, and, as the domestic market became restored to British manufacturers, a large decrease in the vast sums now paid in unemployment insurance, otherwise known as "the dole". Betterment in the standards of living would also be an inevitable result. There are many who believe that Mr. Snowden at last realizes that the free trade game is up.

THE important fact about the agreement reached between the retiring Viceroy of India and Mr. Gandhi, a Mahatma or Holy One, who has gained an enormous ascendancy over the preponderating Brahmin element in India, is that Gandhi accepts, let us hope without reservation, the continuance of British authority in India. A year ago he rejected the whole movement for home rule because it did not exclude the British, and British authority was, he said, bondage and must be gotten rid of at whatever cost. Anarchy was preferable, he proclaimed on many occasions. Lieutenants like the late Molit Nehru, were even more violent in their utterances. It is possible that the death of Nehru, an abler and more reactionary figure, has helped to bring about the truce announced from New Delhi.

If Gandhi has really abandoned his agitation for the expulsion of the British, bag and baggage, which he was openly demanding at the time he was placed under detention, then a concession like that of allowing natives to make salt and thus abolishing the government's salt monopoly, is a small matter. "Peaceful picketing" of shops is more serious and details as to what is to be permitted will be awaited with interest. Gandhi by his picketing tactics started a boycott on liquor shops and on establishments where British cloth was sold. Since the Hindus have little money to buy liquor and are a pre-eminently sober race, this phase of the boycott was probably intended as a gesture to stimulate the collection of funds in the United States where Gandhi agents have been

busy passing the hat for quite a while. The boycott on British textiles has, however, created serious economic difficulties and has been justified by the plea that it was a necessary stimulus for a great and ancient native industry.

It may be surmised that Gandhi's willingness to compromise with the British Raj has been inspired in part by the speeches of R. Hon. Winston Churchill, whether that astute politician intended such a result or not. The Mahatma may well have realized that he could more easily obtain terms that would "save his face" from the Ramsay MacDonald government than from the Conservatives, whose early return to power is predicted in many quarters. It is probable also that the decision of the Soviet government to drop foreign propaganda, because it could use the money it cost in more practical ways, was a blow to Gandhi. His followers in Bombay called themselves "Sons of Lenin", and in other centres names of Russian inspiration were used in the civil disobedience campaign. Undoubtedly he and his chief associates got a good deal of under-cover assistance from Moscow, conditional on their keeping up the fight for the expulsion of the British from India. But Russia just now has other fish to fry.

Some persons imagine that Gandhi is a simple soul, a sort of early Christian. He is far from that—a highly trained lawyer educated in England motivated by an intense hatred of whites. Long since his colleague in the higher circles of Theosophy and in the All-India National Congress, Mrs. Annie Besant alleged that his passive resistance campaign was insincere,—a plan to keep within the law himself while letting loose the forces of violence among the illiterate masses. Nor was Comrade Nehru a simple soul either. He was a barrister with an enormous income arising from his law practice. That is what "British oppression" did for him. The Gandhist movement, backed by Brahmin influence, was a bid for absolute power in India, a condition which neither the Mohammedan merchants nor the Native Princes would tolerate; and it has obviously failed.

THE retirement, after 42 years of valuable service as Professor of English at Dalhousie University, Halifax, of Dr. Archibald MacMechan is an event that will bring sentimental memories in countless quarters. Dr. MacMechan's former pupils are scattered throughout North America. When it is made known that his full name is Archibald MacKellar MacMechan, the suspicion will arise that he is of Scottish ancestry. That surmise is partly correct. It is interesting to point out that two of the most ardent enthusiasts for the Maritime provinces, and for the preservation of their wonderfully romantic annals and invaluable records, have been Ontario men; the one is Mr. L. M. Fortier, Curator of the National Museum at Annapolis Royal; and the other Dr. MacMechan.

The latter is famous for the admirable grounding in literature he has given two generations of young people, incidentally with sympathetic attention to Canadian poets, and also for his tales of the sea founded on the actual records of the Maritime people. In "Sagas of the Sea" and "There go the Ships" the heroism and endurance of the old mariners of the heyday of sailing ships have been glowingly unfolded by him; while the social life of early Nova Scotia is narrated in "Old Province Tales" and other volumes.

Dr. MacMechan is a child of the manse, the son of Rev. John MacMechan, a native of Dublin, who was Presbyterian minister at Kitchener, in the days when it was known as Berlin. His mother was a daughter of a very celebrated politician of the Confederation era, Archibald MacKellar (whose name

was pronounced MacKellar by many of his admirers). He was the first and ablest champion of the interests of farmers of Upper Canada, and a splendid platform speaker. In the Ontario Legislature there used to hang a reconstruction by E. Wylie Grier, P.R.C.A., of Edward Blake as he was during the brief period in the early seventies when he was Premier of Ontario. At Blake's suggestion the picture showed in the background his two chief lieutenants, Alexander MacKenzie, afterwards Prime Minister of Canada, identified by his red beard and Archibald MacKellar, who wore old-fashioned side-chops.

MacKellar ended his days as Sheriff of Wentworth and it was under his eye that his grandson was educated at the old Central School in Hamilton. After a brilliant career at the University of Toronto (which conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1920), he took his Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore. In 1889, when W. J. Alexander left Dalhousie to become Professor of English at the University of Toronto, young MacMechan was appointed his successor and no college or province has ever possessed a more devoted adoptive son. In addition to the books above named, he has edited for academic uses the works of both Carlyle and Tennyson and is himself a poet of quality. Dr. MacMechan has gone abroad for a year, but he long has filled such a place in the social and intellectual life of Halifax, that it is hoped his resignation will not mean a permanent severance of old ties.

INDICATIONS that Western farmers are beginning to see in mixed farming an at least partial solution of their problems have been noticeable during the past year. It is significant that Alberta's dairy production increased 60 per cent. in the three months following the imposition of a tax of eight cents a pound on New Zealand butter, and that the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has received hundreds of requests for pure-bred cows. It is reported that the production of butter is increasing in the West.

West and Mixed Farming

It is important to recall in this connection that Canada's exports of bacon to Great Britain last year were only 20 per cent. of what they were five years ago, her chilled and frozen exports only 25 per cent., while butter exports have fallen from 7,000 tons to next to nothing. In these lines Canada has considerable ground to recover and Western farmers depressed by the lack of demand for wheat would do well to consider the market possibilities for mixed products indicated by the above figures.

A RECENT development in Europe, if carried through, will not tend to help the wheat situation in Canada and the United States. Representatives of Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania and Yugoslavia have been conferring in Paris under the guidance of M. Briand, with a view to the formation of a grain cartel. These countries have been badly hit by the drop in the world price of grain and are evidently in a mood to adopt stern measures to relieve a situation which is admittedly acute. The arrangement under consideration would mean that the grains of Eastern Europe would be marketed in Western Europe. And the resulting increased purchasing power of these grain producing countries would make them a splendid market for the manufacturers of industrial Western Europe. Europe would then be comparable to Canada and the United States where the industrial East finances the agricultural West, purchasing its products with manufactured goods. The plan has so much to commend it from an economic point of view that

A New Grain Cartel

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FROM ATTACK BY AIR

Left, Adolf Hitler (left), leader of the National Socialist Party and the storm centre of German politics, reviews a parade of 40,000 "Hitlerites" in a recent demonstration at Brunswick. To his right is Dr. Anton Franzen, Brunswick State Minister. Centre, a new anti-aircraft gun which will go a long way towards making London practically invulnerable from attack by air. It has a vertical range of five and one-half miles, fires 25 rounds per minute and it is claimed is instrumentally equipped to hit an airplane at least once for every ten shots fired. Right, a famous quartet who met at a luncheon in London given by Lady Astor in honor of Charlie Chaplin: left to right, Amy Johnson, the English aviatrix, Charlie Chaplin, Lady Astor and George Bernard Shaw.

—Wide World Photos.

it is quite likely under the present abnormal conditions to be carried out. And this would have the result of lessening imports of both grain and manufactured goods from this side of the water.

EVENTS in China during the past summer seem to justify the conclusions of a Canadian who, on his return from the Orient a year or two ago, advised Britons generally to keep their eyes on Mukden as well as on Nanking, and cultivate friendly contacts with the young war lord of the North, Chang Hsiao Liang. Chang had then not only consolidated his authority, but was ruling Manchuria—a state twice as large as Germany—so efficiently that he was attracting to his realm the greatest migration in history. Over a million peasants yearly trek from the war-harried provinces further south to the despotism that gives peace and opportunity north of the Great Wall. During the past summer the young Marshal has proved his ability in a larger sphere. Due largely to his statesmanship and military efficiency, the joint rebellion of the Christian General, Feng, and the model Governor, Yen of Shensi, was crushed, and the uncertain rule of the Kuomintang re-established. The importance of the northern war lord in the plans of the Kuomintang seems definitely recognized by the fact that he has once more set up his standard in old Peking, so shamefully neglected by the Nanking government, and his extended firm rule over an enlarged section of northern China. The Manchurian ruler is much less gifted in speech than his southern compatriots, but in practical government his is a sure hand. He is friendly to Canada.

Family Compact in China

In this connection there is significance in the recent announcement that the sister of the Mukden ruler has married the brother of Madame Chiang Kaishek, wife of the head of the Nanking government. The Nanking generalissimo's wife is one of the Soong sisters, whose activities in politics have caused the present Chinese government to be described as the Soong dynasty. The Soong sisters, a rather remarkable group, were educated in United States preparatory and upper schools, speak English perfectly, are exquisitely gowned, and are among the most charming hostesses in the Orient. But they are not only comely matrons; they are astute politicians. One was the wife of Sun Yatsen, the father of the revolution; another is married to Marshal Chiang Kaishek, practically the head of the present government, while another is the wife of Dr. Kung, the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Their brother is the Minister of Finance. The marriage of still another brother to the sister of the powerful (and politically necessary) autocrat of Manchuria suggests that the political woman of modern China has not read her monarchical history in vain and recognizes that the marriage altar may still remain the corner-stone of political power.

THE TOWERS OF MANHATTAN----Dawn and the Broad Light of Day



NEW YORK MAGISTRATES BEFORE THE BAR

The Story of Conditions in the Lower Courts of New York Now Under Exposure—The Amazing Ramifications of Graft and Corruption

By JOHN E. WEBBER, Saturday Night's New York Bureau

OVER the portals of the New York County Court House one may read in letters of stone: The True Administration Of Justice Is The Firmest Pillar Of Good Government. This was not carved there in derision and the shadow of the Tombs, hard by, robs it of any humorous implication. It simply subscribes to the amiable convention of carving our sentiments, or at least sentiments we know to be appropriate, in stone, and letting it go at that. Just as we go to church on Sundays and let a whole lot go at that. And America, the most amiable of all people, and politically amiable to the point of indolence is, not only no exception, but in its own characteristic superlatives, the world's best example of this form of vicarious ideology.

Chesterton, in his genius for paradox, the other day observed that, "there's nothing wrong with Americans except their ideals". The gift to humbug ourselves, however, is more racial than national. British and Canadian statesmen have known the political value of "the righteousness that exalteth a nation" just as well as Mr. Hoover knew the political value of a "noble experiment" to make it dry. The great paradoxer might have gone a little farther and found that the only thing wrong with any of us is that we should have ideals at all. To confess to an ideal is to confess that our practices are not all they should be or to an ineptitude to control them. And America's confessions are graven everywhere.

The fathers of this great republic, for instance (good Britishers that they were) conceived a state consecrated to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness", fought for it, and framed a constitution to preserve it. And while the multitudes still chant the sonorous phrases of its yellowing parchment, an illegitimate offspring is left free to sign away its guarantees. The giant statue erected to an ideal of liberty in New York harbor, has become a mere observation post where sight-seers may watch armed ships go gunning for fanatical legislation. The cracked revolutionary bell in another city, cracked probably from long ringing on deaf ears, is a better symbol of a defeated faith. Liberty become an ideal, has ceased to exist. Graven sentiments to ideals of justice, no longer in practice, are mere epitaphs to public lethargy. And lethargy, with its amiably indolent attitude toward public affairs, accounts for much of the sorry tale now being unfolded in New York. Business is the serious pre-occupation of life, politics like the arts, for triflers. Even writers must be sorrowfully included in that negligible category.

CITY HALL, the seat of visible government to New York, is likewise an architectural shrine to a colonial past, to a tradition still revered, if left somewhat behind in the march of modern life. The present occupant of that colonial heritage and head of the present administration of city affairs, is the always debonair, sartorially perfect, witty, socially charming and thoroughly engaging, Hon. James T. Walker. He it is who greets with appropriate wit and thoroughgoing New York hospitality, returning Atlantic flyers, channel swimmers, golf champions, Albert Einsteins and visiting potentates, great and small. His versatility is the marvel of his fellow citizens, his after dinner oratory, their delight. It was in an after dinner speech, in fact, that he came into his present prominence. His place on the program on that occasion was very much after dinner and the diners, having finished their long cigars, had begun to move toward exits. The apologetic toastmaster deplored that such gifts as he was about to introduce should have been placed so far down on the list. To which the obscure young Assemblyman made answer his now famous: "Even George Washington was not always first. He married a widow." The diners returned to their seats and the future Mayor of New York was made. That exterior of wit and lighter agreeable qualities, however, conceals a very thorough knowledge of city government and city affairs and sometimes an unexpected strength of character. But on the whole, life should be a pleasant thing, even life around City Hall. And whenever the slender underpinning of that pleasant colonial pile seems about to be shaken by the investigation, a wave of real sorrow sweeps the community.

Theoretically the appointing power of magistrates resides with the Mayor, but in practice this is a mere convention. His own office and theirs are at the will

of an invisible government which proceeds from the city democratic organization, a close corporation of political cynicism, known to the world as Tammany Hall. In Chicago or Philadelphia, the political faith is republican, but the ritual is much the same. Tammany is simply a more perfect and complete expression of the ancient and aristocratic, but now thoroughly modern and democratized philosophy that the people exist for the government. But Tammany is at least intellectually honest. It scorns ideals it may not practice, or a bench that is superior to political and social necessities. It would scorn its own subterfuge of "campaign contributions" as the indirect price of appointments or peerages. A subterfuge admits an ideal and Tammany is no such anemic humbug as that. But Tammany is another story and only appears in this of the Magistrate's scandals as the protruding hand in some mystery play.

IT ALL began with a little dinner tendered by his friends to Albert H. Vitale, a magistrate of sunny Latin temperament, on his return from abroad. Seven bandits held up the magistrate and his dinner party. The motive could not have been robbery for most of the loot taken was promptly returned, including a revolver whisked from the pocket of a detective in attendance. In the investigation that followed it was found that eight of the magistrate's dining companions were criminals of record. The Bar Association looking into his record found that he had been able to borrow, without security, twenty thousand dollars from the slain gangster, Arnold Rothstein. It was further found that shortly after the loan was made, one of the Rothstein bandits had been caught red-handed robbing a till, brought before the same magistrate, found not guilty and ordered to return the money. Vitale was dropped from the bench but not disbarred. This was a year ago.

At this point the New York Evening Post stepped into the picture with a series of articles on the magistrate's courts, which by the way may win for it the Pulitzer prize in Journalism for 1930, if nothing else. Much of the "racket", now being fed daily as

news, was exposed in these articles. The public conscience, however, was not to be so easily roused, is not roused even yet, and probably nothing would have come of this journalistic effort, had not fate in the form of another accident, again taken a hand.

As in the Vitale case, it was quite by accident that the now notorious affair of Magistrate George F. Ewald was uncovered. A routine investigation of the defunct Cotter Butte Mines Inc., disclosed the magistrate as a director and star salesman of its phony stock. The wily U.S. Attorney of that time, Mr. Charles H. Tuttle (afterwards republican candidate for governor) always on the look-out for undeclared federal income, began delving into family bank accounts and found that Mrs. Ewald had made withdrawals to the amount of \$10,000, just about the time of her husband's appointment. To this coincidence of date was added the further coincidence that the money had found its way to one, Martin J. Healy, leader of the district for which the appointment was made. Mrs. Ewald called it a "loan", made without her husband's knowledge or consent, to a perfect stranger, not in the least impecunious, who needed the money to build a house. A Mr. Thomas Tommaneny, holding a city clerkship, acted as go-between and arranged the quiet piece of philanthropy. These facts turned over to the District Attorney, a Tammany satchel, had in turn to be submitted to the Grand Jury, and in so far as they related to the Ewalds, this was reluctantly done. The facts against Healy and Tommaneny were not even submitted. The Grand Jury in turn, refused to indict and then the bomb dropped. It was too raw even for Tammany to get away with.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, who had been watching events, if in inward anxiety, at least with an outward calm that befitted his judicial responsibilities, sent for the records, took the case out of the hands of the democratic District Attorney and turned it over to the republican Attorney-General of the State. The Extraordinary Grand Jury convened for the purpose, promptly returned indictments against all four involved in the transaction. Trials, however, were for

political reasons, deferred until after the November elections. Two trials since then of Healy and Tommaneny, resulted in disagreements. The Ewalds were tried in January with the same result. The prosecutor, seeing no other outcome by further trial, recommended the dismissal of the cases against all four. And this was done.

Meanwhile, accident again, through business panic upheavals, had brought to light strange workings in higher court circles. Judge Bernard Vause had been caught in highly dubious enterprises and sent to prison. Judge Francis X. Mancuso had been forced to resign as a result of his connection with a swindling Italian bank, and an obscure but wealthy jurist, just deceased, had been appointed to the vacancy. The Extraordinary Grand Jury which had indicted the Ewalds, sought an extension of its powers to inquire into job-buying everywhere. This the Governor refused to provide funds for. They did, however, seek to question Tammany leaders on the subject, and the refusal of these leaders to waive immunity, provoked some comedy and a sharp rebuke from the Governor to the Mayor. A situation and an atmosphere had by this time been created which even the judicial and politically beset Governor could not ignore. It was an awkward situation, to say the least, on the eve of an election, which might very conceivably lead to the White House. The Governor's personal integrity had never been questioned. His charms of person, gifts of mind and deep humanity, were well known. But had he that other quality so essential to hero-worship, courage?

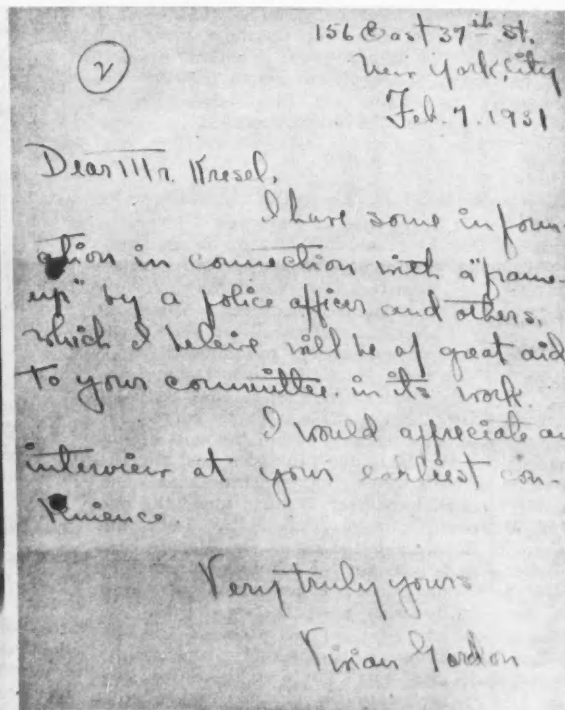
The Governor's answer when made was a model of simplicity and political adroitness, to his perplexed followers. Chief Justice Hughes, when Governor, might have clothed it with moral fervor but could not have improved on its legal detachment. He called upon the Appellate Division, which alone has jurisdiction over the lower courts, to make inquiry and report as to the advisability of an investigation of the administration of these courts in Manhattan and the Bronx, from which charges had come. Thus through the properly constituted channels, free from political turmoil, and in the judicial calm which the bench imposes, the machinery of inquiry was set in motion. The Appellate Division undertook the task and appointed former Judge Samuel Seabury, a man of high legal standing, personal integrity, and proved political independence, as referee.

IT IS Judge Seabury's investigation we have been following along the smoky, confused trail leading from the underworld to the magistrate's bench; a trail, with "stool-pigeons" as guides, leading to police graft, frame-ups, bribed prosecutors and bribing lawyers, a trail of police fattening on fallen women, of disappearing witnesses, of witnesses hired to remain in hiding, and strongly odorous of one at least, "put on the spot" to silence her forever; a trail leading to altered court records, of unjust and even illegal convictions; a trail that started out from little, sunny Albert Vitale's dinner party a year ago, and now leads to the door of one once so high in public esteem as Jean Norris.

One other figure must be added to Judge Seabury's court, Isidore J. Kresel, appointed special prosecutor for the inquiry, and an important factor in the exposures thus far made. Kresel proved an indefatigable, almost uncanny investigator, a veritable ferret for information in the holes of the underworld, a quiet, relentless and inscrutable prober in the public hearings. He would pick up a thread here, follow it until we thought we had begun to trace the pattern and then abruptly drop it and take up another. And then fate intervened again, this time to give the investigation their first "break". The failure of the looted Bank of United States, found the name of the prosecutor as a director, a very negligent director at that, and in the indictments that followed he was included. Fortunately for the Seabury investigation, Kresel had an organization of trained assistants who shared his confidences and are now carrying on the work he had begun and was so successfully prosecuting.

THE ordinary procedure of the investigation is to hold preliminary hearings in private. When the evidence is sifted it is presented in public hearings virtually a court over which Judge Seabury presides.

(Continued on Page 3)



FIGURES IN NEW YORK VICE DRAMA

Investigation of vice-conditions in New York with relation to judicial corruption were given a fresh impetus by the killing of Vivian Gordon, a mysterious figure in the underworld, who had offered to testify concerning vice frame-ups by police officers. She was strangled to death in Van Cortlandt Park 200 feet from a police booth. Left, Andrew J. McLaughlin, New York policeman, accused by Vivian Gordon of framing her on vice charges, who was recalled from his vacation in Bermuda for questioning. Right, fac-simile of Vivian Gordon's letter to Isidore Kresel, chief investigator, in which she promised to give startling information.

PASSPORTS IN THE TWO AMERICAS

Experiences of a Traveller Both North and South of the Equator
—Looking into the Ancestral Tree

By C. A. ASHLEY, University of Toronto

BEFORE leaving England on a trip including eight foreign countries and a dominion, I made a vast number of enquiries, collected innumerable documents, and obtained visas for Brazil, Argentine, Chile and Peru. This seemed adequate to begin with, particularly as time was short; so short in fact that I was at sea before the last stains of the Argentine finger-print ink were removed from my finger-tips.

In general it is probably true to say that most of the processes and paraphernalia concerned with passports are devised to create official positions or to justify their maintenance. It is, however, tactless for a traveller to disclose his knowledge of this to anyone occupying one of these positions. If, on the other hand, he will flatter and perhaps express his gratitude in appropriate ways (bribery is a harsh word where kindness is intended and no harm is done!), there are few regulations that cannot be circumvented.

In preparation for my visit to Brazil, I had a visa, two letters of recommendation (dictated by myself and signed by my friends), and a certificate of vaccination. Most of the South American Republics lay special stress on the necessity of having a vaccination certificate, and harried travellers are persuaded by ships' doctors to be vaccinated to fulfill their requirements. During the whole of my tour I never persuaded any official of any country to look at my certificate; the Brazilian authorities distressed me the most because their consul had been so insistent on the correct wording, and had rejected the first certificate offered to him. I had gone to considerable trouble to satisfy this consul, and I was overwhelmed with indignation on finding that any passenger on the boat who did not confess to a wish to remain in Brazil was allowed to land freely (without visa, letters or certificate) and remain in the country until his deception should (if ever) be discovered, or until he wished to move on to another country.

The Argentinians had been equally insistent on a vaccination certificate and were equally flippantly regardless of it; what was worse, their interest in my finger-prints had also waned. After a few days in Buenos Aires, it was decided that it would be advantageous for me to obtain a Police *Cedula*. This document is almost as useful as a *Carte d'Identite* in France, although it is not legally necessary. To obtain this *Cedula* is a long and tiresome business, involving further and more detailed finger-printing, photographing, and endless questioning. I was introduced to a man who introduced me to a detective, and he conducted me through this process with astounding rapidity. I found myself at the head of long queues, with ink pads already damped and cameras already loaded awaiting me. In an hour and a half I did what would otherwise have taken anything up to two complete days, at a trifling cost.

THE authorities of the Argentine are so concerned with every honest citizen and visitor that their anxiety about finger-prints, and the date and place of birth of grand-parents, fully occupies their time, and an absurdly high percentage of criminals is to be found free and unmolested. In fact, I know of no other country where so vast an amount of (apparently) useless work is done in the name of public safety.

This *Cedula* has a use apart from its importance if one is involved in a street brawl or runs over a favorite dog when driving a car; it is of particular use to both native and foreigner when returning from abroad. No one who has once been in the Argentine is allowed (according to regulations; there may be ways of circumvention) to arrive there a second time without producing a certificate from the police in the Argentine to the effect that he was well-behaved when there before, except if he arrives on a local boat from Uruguay armed with a *Cedula*, when no Police Certificate is required. This small item of knowledge has saved hours of time and endless trouble to many people.

Uruguay forms an interesting contrast with the Argentine. Its authorities show an almost callous indifference as to one's ancestors and the lines on one's finger-tips; no photograph of a visitor is filed in the national collection; no visa is needed. And yet murder is almost uncommon, and robbery with violence is not reported daily in every city.

The government of Chile, one gathers, is mercenary. It requires a visa but asks no questions and

causes no bother; altogether satisfactory. Peru, however, is extremely pernickety. Even when landing in one port from another in the same country the full programme has to be carried out. The visitor is informed (or threatened) that he must visit Police Headquarters within 24 hours of landing; this need not be taken too seriously but, sooner or later, such a visit is necessary. The police officers struck me as being the meanest and least sanitary I had ever seen; the questions asked and the entries made (in a triple set of books) the most futile. The official who had to sign one paper was out (although it was during his office hours), and then I found that the whole process had to be repeated before I could leave the country, what I had tolerated so far being concerned only with my arrival. A visitor to Lima must count on spending at least a day and a half with these tiresome officials. How I longed for my detective friend from Buenos Aires! Of course, if I had ventured . . . but I am always diffident in establishing close relations with police.

THE stupidity of a clerk in a shipping office caused me to obtain a visa for Cuba, which was quite unnecessary. Visitors to this pleasant island are chiefly Americans dropping in for a drink or two, and the view of the authorities is doubtless "the more the merrier". Mexico presented a totally different problem for an Englishman, although Americans are free to come and go as they please, but at the price of a few dollars and six (unautographed) photographs I easily obtained a visa from a very courteous consul. My visa was worded to allow me to pass through Mexico on my way to the United States, but I changed my plans and arrived at the border of Mexico from

the States. This created a problem which would undoubtedly have proved altogether too difficult for the officials of several of the countries I had visited, but the Mexicans readily agreed with me that, having had my money and a complete set of photographs, the importance of the problem was slight, and that a few more dollars would settle it favorably.

The United States take these matters seriously. Before I go any further I must record that all they did for me was done purely for love (of work) and that I was not asked to pay anything; nor did I feel that an offer of payment would facilitate matters.

My passport was filled up, and it took me some time to persuade the American Consul that he did not need a whole and entirely clean page for his visa. After long perusal of his instructions and consultation with a colleague, he fell in with my view. In the second place he wanted someone to say that I had no intention of remaining in the States, but I knew no one in the town, and I persuaded him that this was not necessary. He said, however, that they liked to have something on their file in case anything happened. (How like home, I thought.)

There is something mysterious about arriving in the States by sea. By rail from Mexico or Canada it is a simple matter of answering some ten questions on a small card, but from a boat it involves an enormous sheet of green paper containing thirty-nine questions. Whether it is force of habit persisting from the Army or the force of that magic number 39, I do not know, but I always reply firmly "Church of England" to the question on Religion. Apart from this and my name, I doubt if I have ever given the same answer twice to any of these questions. I wonder if any clerk has the job of checking one with another the five or six declarations I have made at different times when passing through America?

New York Magistrates Before the Bar

(Continued from Page 2)

In all twenty-five magistrates have been questioned. With the fate of Vitale and Ewald in mind, three magistrates chose the easiest way out and resigned. They were George W. Simpson, Henry M. Goodman and Francis X. McQuade. Charges against them were not made public and the resignations speak for themselves. Another, Abraham Rosenbloom, found himself in poor health and is still on prolonged "sick leave" in Florida. Accident again, and again the panic, brought out some curious financial activities of one, Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky. He could, however, see nothing unethical or illegal in business practices, consisting of a brokerage account in the name of his secretary and extensive market transactions entrusted to a man he had previously acquitted, on a guarantee basis. He refused to resign and Judge Seabury recommended to the Appellate Division his removal. He was tried and acquitted, the considerate judges in figuring up his losses, said to be in millions, probably decided either that he was technically not a business man or had been punished enough. Another Maurice H. Gottlieb, has been examined on his connection with certain bail bondsmen, but that is one of the threads temporarily dropped.

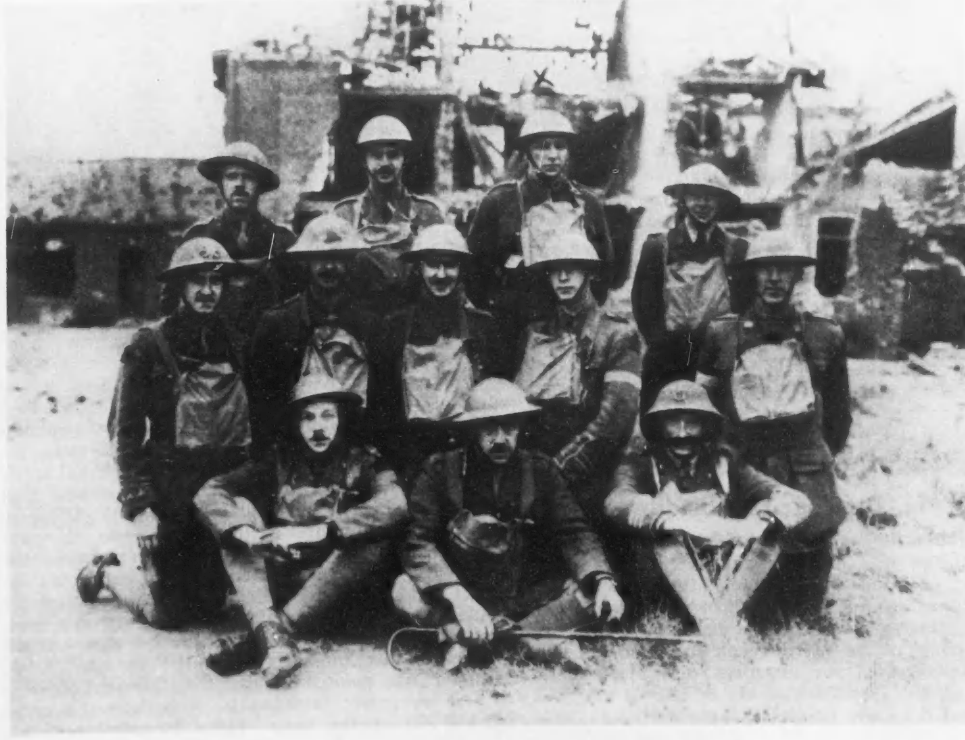
The magistrates under present scrutiny and occupying the limelight, in one case, to the exclusion of all others, are Jesse Silberman and Jean Norris. Both have been called upon to defend their judicial acts, in the Women's Court, with which both have been prominently identified. Both are likewise the victim of accident, caught by the hem of their robes in unpremeditated workings of the merciless shuttle of inquiry. John C. Weston, formerly acting in the capacity of an assistant district attorney and prosecutor in Women's Courts, confessed to accepting bribes from fourteen named lawyers, appearing in those courts for wayward defendants. Two of these lawyers, it was found, had frequently appeared on behalf of shop-lifters and vice cases before Magistrate Silberman and readily secured their acquittal. In other cases, with less evidence of guilt but less happily defended, the same magistrate was far from lenient, frequently convicting on the unsupported evidence of policemen.

IN LIKE manner, a little "stool-pigeon", giving evidence against the vice-squad, was the undoing of Magistrate Norris. This man had confessed to aiding 150 frame-ups against girls, at a fee, and implicated 28 members of the force in this lucrative practice. The police, it seems, so inactive elsewhere and so helpless before crime, have proved veritable crusaders in the cause of purity and in stamping out prostitution from our fair city. At any rate they made it an expensive vocation. In Magistrate Norris they seem to have found a staunch and sympathetic ally, a judge who lent a grim Puritanical ear to their righteous endeavors, convicted on their unsupported evidence, because as "sworn officers of the law" in her version, they could do no wrong, and even illegally convicting on pleas of guilty, which she advised. Fifty-one girls now in Bedford Reformatory, are awaiting a ruling on the legality of their convictions by this arbitrary apostle of chastity. She has defended her severity in vice-cases and found no impropriety in holding stock in a bonding company for whom she officially signed bail bonds in the hundreds. Other acts she has been called upon to defend are, the altering of court records, which she has admitted, but according to the District-Attorney, cannot be prosecuted for, and of defying higher court orders. In posing for an ad. in her official robe and giving written testimonial to the efficacy of a food product for a \$1,000 fee, she was probably unthinkingly following the example of her social peers. Its impropriety, as of other acts, will be judged by the Appellate Division, to whom she and Silberman will be reported in due course.

Meanwhile the picture she has presented at the inquiry, is not the public picture she presented on the bench, nor of the engaging personality that roamed through society, nor the platform picture she presented in Canada and elsewhere, in her crusade for the right of women to sit on the bench. She probably still has a manuscript of her persuasive arguments on those happier occasions, but the compelling example is lost. Which picture is the true one is not for us to decide. We merely chronicle. Perhaps all are true. We are none of us one person. She may

(Continued on Page 11)

TO WASHINGTON » Major William Duncan Herridge, K.C., D.S.O., M.C., who has been appointed Canadian Minister to Washington. Right, a photograph taken near Lens, France, when he was Brigade Major of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade. Major Herridge is third along in the back row.



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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

Parliament is Opened

THE law makers are ascending the Hill, gathering for the first regular session under Conservative direction since 1921 and prepared to defend or attack the policies and course of the Conservative government in a struggle with some of the most difficult problems with which Canada has had to contend. The Tories come with an air of confidence and determination, the Liberals with something of the light of mischief in their eyes, anticipating no little enjoyment from giving the ministry "what for", while the Farmers and Laborites appear more sombre of countenance, more crusader-like than ever. Had they come a week earlier, all might have had their spirits lightened by deceptive signs of approaching summer. For a fortnight or more Parliament Hill had been basking in balmy spring-like breezes and warm sunshine that was fast clearing the lawns of snow. Local poets were contributing odes to spring in the Ottawa papers. But as this is written, old man winter has reviled and is doing his stuff with an excess of vigor. A gale that feels as if it had carried all the way from frozen Labrador is all but rocking the Peace Tower of Parliament, leaving fresh snow in its wake. It seems to solidify the solemnity and aggravate the purposefulness of the convening legislators. One feels something of the oppression of seriousness in the atmosphere as the representatives of the people come together to enact new statutes for the good or evil of the country.

This is the first time, as far as memory goes, that parliament has opened without vice-royalty on the throne. But none of the embellishments of the traditional ceremony are being omitted. Mr. Justice Duff, in the full authority and dignity implied in his official style and title, His Excellency the Administrator, is being escorted from his home by the usual company of Dragoon Guards, and the Foot Guards are being reviewed as always on the Hill. Nineteen guns give the salute. The Prime Minister, in all the glory of the privy councillor's silk and satin and gold, meets the Administrator at the doors quite as if he were the Governor-General himself, and escorts him to the dais of the Senate chamber. Dignitaries of justice and church, statesmen of today and yesterday, officialdom, the beauty and the chivalry of the nation, are assembled. Black Rod bows as often and as low as ever. The three knocks on the green door of the Commons are as commanding. In short, parliament is as well and truly opened as it ever was. And now, of course, there will be those to say that since such is the case, why have a Governor-General at all?

Slashing Expenditures

PARLIAMENT will be in session only three weeks until it adjourns for the Easter recess. In normal circumstances, what with the late opening and the heavy programme, the recess probably would be short, but there are things to be done during the holidays. The new Governor-General and his family have to be welcomed and installed in office, and there is the federal-provincial constitutional conference to be got through. The three weeks before Easter may be pretty well absorbed in a general debate occasioned by the Speech from the Throne. Doubtless any number of speeches already have been prepared for that debate, as practice permits of any subject properly under the purview of parliament being dealt with in the address in reply. The Leader of the Opposition is known to have been engaged for some weeks in assembling material for speeches, and others will have been doing likewise.

The financial estimates will have to be brought down before the end of the month in order that an interim supply bill may be passed. Preparation of these is well along. And it has caused heart-burning in the departments. Perhaps never before in the life of the nation has there been such drastic retrenchment in ordinary expenditure in the preparation of the annual estimates. Mr. Bennett, as Minister of Finance, has put the department heads under unequivocal orders to cut to the bone. Estimates have been returned with instructions that they must be reduced twenty-five per cent. and more. No excuses or pleas prevail to modify these instructions. In some cases useful branches of the service will suffer. Even when he extension of markets abroad is one of the great aims of government, the trade commission and commercial intelligence services are being skimped. Branches that are returning profits on their operations are cut. And of course some of the reductions are fully warranted and over due. In consequence of it all, the civil service is greatly disturbed, and the estimates will be examined in Ottawa more carefully than they have been for years.



THE LATE WILLIAM HOPE, R.C.A.
Reproduced from a portrait by the celebrated painter Alphonse Jongers. The late Mr. Hope was a veteran Montreal painter who became an A.R.C.A. in 1895 and a full Academician in 1902. He passed away recently after a brief illness.
—Photo by M. O. Hammond.

This economy, of course, is absolutely unavoidable in face of the shortage in revenues running close to a hundred millions. The more expenditures are curtailed the less new taxation will have to be imposed.

The Minister to Washington

THE Prime Minister avoided certain criticism from his adversary immediately opposite in the House on the score of delay in sending a minister plenipotentiary to the United States by making an appointment on the eve of the opening. To those who have been in a position to observe the way the wind has been blowing of recent months, the selection of Major William Duncan Herridge for this post of honor and dignity and potential usefulness gave no surprise. It has been known to a few in Ottawa that Major Herridge has been busily engaged for weeks in familiarizing himself with the St. Lawrence waterway project and other matters involved in international relations between Ottawa and Washington. And it has been no secret that, although he is virtually unknown to the country at large and not well known even in Ottawa, he is held in very high regard by the Prime Minister himself. It is not unusual for Prime Ministers to have extra-ministerial advisers, and Major Herridge, having no official connection with the administration, has functioned as personal and confidential adviser to Mr. Bennett since before the change of government. He went through the election campaign with him in that capacity, and was publicly attached to the Canadian delegation to the Imperial Conference in the same connection. It is said Mr. Bennett attributes his elevation to the premiership in no small measure to the counsel of his friend, Major Herridge, in short, stands in much the same relationship to the Prime Minister as that in which the famous Colonel House stood to President Woodrow Wilson.

Those who know the new minister to Washington well, recognize in him a fair for public service behind the scenes and a deep and healthy concern for the interests of Canada. Mr. Bennett holds him peculiarly fitted for the post, and he more than any other should know what his qualifications are. That he should associate with them the fact that his father and two grandfathers were distinguished Presbyterian and Methodist ministers reveals, perhaps, a little recognized facet of Mr. Bennett's complex nature. Had he not turned to the law, business and politics in his youth, the little New Brunswick village of his birth might have given the world a stirring evangelist.

Major Herridge, prior to 1926, was a Liberal and close personal friend of Mr. Mackenzie King. He broke with the Liberal leader when the latter raised a constitutional issue after having sought and been refused dissolution of parliament by Baron Byng during the parliamentary crisis of 1926, a few months after the general election of 1925.

The new minister won distinction and decorations in the war. He is forty-three years old, good looking, wealthy, and a widower. He is not to take over his duties for a few months, and Dame Rumor of Ottawa has it that when he does, the home of Canada's representative at Washington will have as chateleine a most distinguished representative of Canadian womanhood.

Other Good Posts Going

PROPOS of appointments, this new government has come in for a lot of nice ripe plums in the way of vacant offices to be bestowed. It has already filled harbor commissionerships innumerable, the Canadian National Railway directorships, soldiers' pensions appeal court places and numerous other positions in connection therewith, a considerable flock of judgeships and other posts. It has three lieutenant-governorships waiting, the chairmanship and the assistant chairmanship of the Railway Commission, two or three deputy ministers' places, and a lot of other jobs that are not to be sneezed at.

While Mr. Bennett is a strong party man, it is to be said for him that he has not regarded the important vacant positions as just so much political patronage to be bestowed. He offered the chairmanship of the pensions appeal court to a Liberal member of parliament, and he admitted the other day that in his search for a suitable man for the chairmanship of the Railway Commission he was not confining his attention to the Conservative Party. In this connection, the Prime Minister has referred more than once during the last few days to Mr. Gordon, Minister of Immigration and Mines, as a man with ideal qualifications for the chief place on the commission. He has mentioned, however, his need of him in the cabinet. One wonders if he would speak so frankly about Mr. Gordon in connection with the position if he were seriously considering his appointment. However, there would appear to be a possibility.

A British Marketing Authority

IT SEEMS to be on the cards that Mr. Bennett will appoint a royal commission to advise upon the wheat marketing problem. Major Weir, Minister of Agriculture, has recommended such action, it is understood. Ottawa accepts as well founded the report that Sir Josiah Stamp, outstanding British economist, will be requested to take the chairmanship if he is available. This will not be the commission proposed by Premier Anderson, of Saskatchewan, to investigate and report upon the whole agricultural problem of the West. Mr. Bourassa has been exploding all over the front page of "Le Devoir" because the government invited an Englishman to advise it on the betterment of Canada's ports, so if another Englishman should be called in about wheat marketing we may look to see some of the gold leaf shaken off the ceiling of the Commons Chamber after the opening.

Mr. Pritchard's Mistake

AT ONE of the last public hearings of the cabinet committee on the tariff appeared Mr. H. S. Pritchard, of Windsor, describing himself as adviser to the Canadian Automobile Importers' Association, and presenting a brief in protest against the order-in-council fixing values for duty on imported automobiles. He received an attentive and sympathetic hearing by Mr. Bennett and his colleagues and was complimented by the Prime Minister on the fairness

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The county cop straddled his motorcycle at an intersection of the road, lazing in the warmth of a January thaw. Before him the pavement climbed a gentle rise. His eyes followed it up and rested at the top.

Presently a long gray car swung over the crest, coming on. "Doing about thirty," he muttered, "Okeh." But out of years-long habit he watched it make a smooth descent and come abreast. "What's that?" His engine roared! Careening sharply as he turned, he gave chase.

"Pull over, you!" he ordered. The roadster did, and two young people stared at him in frightened surprise. "We weren't going fast," the young man began. "Naw, but you're using last year's license plates," the cop replied. "Come along!"

Nothing they could say was of any avail. Their explanation that the car had been unused for a month and that the garage was supposed to have changed the plates fell on unsympathetic ears. Even the plea that they had just been married that afternoon failed to help them. They had to go.

In the courthouse to which they were taken the man at the desk was just as sternly inflexible. "Twenty-five dollars bail," said he, "or jail for trial in the morning!"

"I haven't that much with me," the young man said. "My money is awaiting me at the Hotel Statler in Boston." His face fell ruefully and he continued, "I guess I'll have to stay." But the girl was not so easily defeated.

"Jerry," she cried, "call the manager at the hotel. He might be able to get us out of this mess."

So in a very few minutes the manager of our Boston house was listening to the story. Indeed he could help! And indeed he would! Quickly establishing the identity of the couple he called an assistant and dispatched him with the bail.

And so the bride and groom set out once more to spend their wedding night in Hotel Statler, Boston. When they arrived, their faces were lit with smiles at the happy ending of their misadventure. And as they thanked us again and again for coming to their rescue, the young woman exclaimed, "How fortunate it was that we planned to stay at a Statler!"

We answered that we were glad their wedding day hadn't been spoiled and that we had been privileged to be of service. Then we explained what Statler service means to the thousands of our employees. It means helpfulness. It means thoughtfulness. It means interestness. It means, in short, vigilance to serve.

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of his presentation. Toward the end of his argument, however, he disputed a published statement of the effect of the order-in-council in the way of increased protection, which statement was based on figures supplied by Mr. Breadner, commissioner of customs. He objected to the computation of the additional tariff against a \$1,000 car at \$127.20, on the ground that this included \$100 of dumping duty, the difference between manufacturer's list price less discount hitherto allowed and the value for duty under the order. His point was that the government would not collect this \$100, as the American manufacturer would lower his discount to the twenty per cent. allowed by the order and retain the money. Mr. Pritchard was promptly answered by the Prime Minister, who pointed out that the statement objected to was obviously intended to show how the order worked out on the basis of the manufacturer's old

discount of thirty per cent.

Notwithstanding that he was fairly and adequately answered by the Prime Minister himself, Mr. Pritchard writes to SATURDAY NIGHT to call in question and ask for a correction of these same figures as I gave them in a recent issue. It will be plain, of course, that there is nothing to correct. Mr. Pritchard, in his communication, attributes to the Canadian Automobile Importers' Association, a protest against the alleged statement that "on a \$1,000 car in the United States the additional impost was now \$127.20". And that, of course, is what it would be, assuming that the manufacturer continued to invoice at thirty per cent. discount. But I did not put it that way in the paragraph in SATURDAY NIGHT to which Mr. Pritchard objects. What I said was that the values-for-duty order "will mean increased protection of \$127.20".

SATURDAY NIGHT

HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, Editor
Mark S. Hodgeman, Advertising Mgr.

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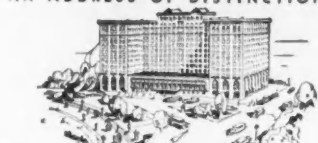
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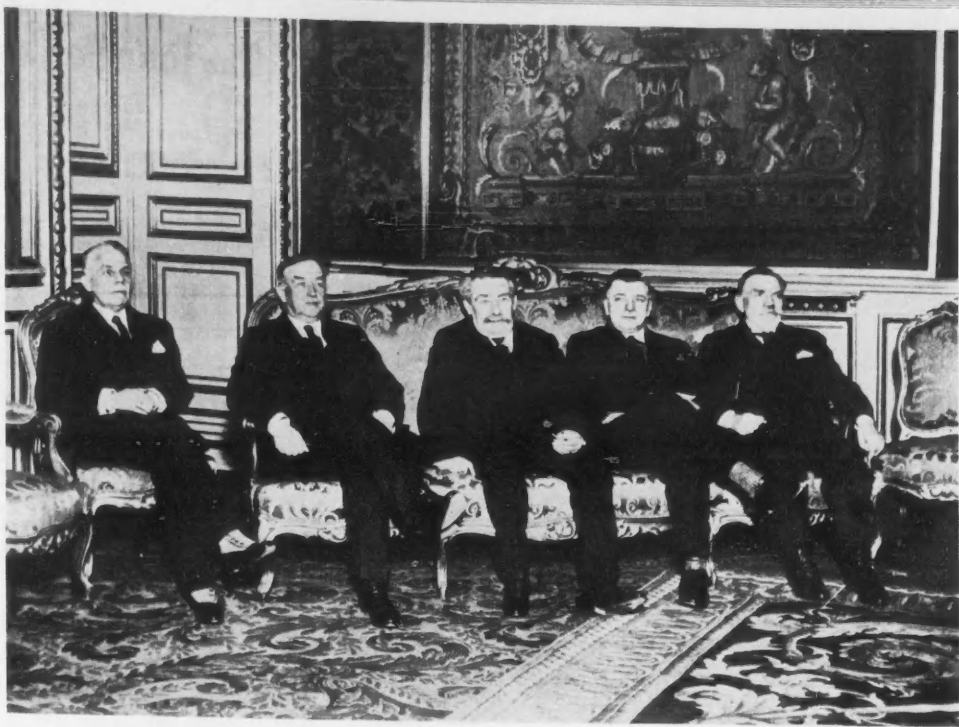
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FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN SOLVE NAVAL PROBLEMS
Representatives of the two powers at a conference in the Foreign Office in Paris, prior to the successful settlement of the Franco-Italian naval disagreement. Reading from left to right they are: Lord Tyrrell, British Ambassador to France, Arthur Henderson, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aristide Briand, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Charles Dumont, Minister of Marine.

Still Father of House of Commons

R. S. White, M.P. for Mount Royal

By H. R. Morgan

DURING a most extended public career reaching back to the second administration of Sir John A. Macdonald, the Dean of the House of Commons, R. S. White, of Montreal, who was again victorious in the constituency of Mount Royal in July, has received numerous distinctions and honors. Probably none has been appreciated to a greater extent by him than that paid to him in 1896 by his fellow-workers on the Press, upon his appointment to the Collectorship of the Montreal Customs, a post he afterwards resigned.

Up to that time Mr. White had been the member representing Cardwell, an Ontario riding that is now incorporated in Dufferin-Simcoe and previously served in Parliament by Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, D'Alton McCarthy and his father, the Hon. Thomas White. He succeeded the last-named upon his death, in 1888, and thus became a parliamentary supporter of Sir John Macdonald. Mr. White is one of the very few members residing in the Province of Quebec who has ever sat for an Ontario riding and he did so with much acceptance to his constituents from 1888 to 1896 while continuing to retain his connection with the editorial staff of the Montreal Gazette, which he had previously represented in the Press Gallery at Ottawa. As a boy he sat at the same desk with the late W. F. Maclean in the old Central School at Hamilton, where in the sixties the elder White and the elder Maclean were both newspaper editors.

Everybody worth while in newspaperdom was present at the complimentary banquet which the newspaper men of Montreal gave R. S. White on January 18, 1896, to mark his supposedly permanent withdrawal from active association with the Press upon his appointment as Collector of Customs. The late John A. Garvin, then Editor of the "Montreal Herald," occupied the chair and at the head table, with representatives of publications of both languages, were members of the Hansard staff and Sir Sam Hughes (then a mere Major), and many others prominent in the journalistic, legislative, legal and commercial life. It was a rare tribute to Mr. White's worth and the address which he delivered was devoted to a discussion of the progress in newspaper methods and production and to wonderment that, of all the laws standing on the statute-books, the Customs Act alone should be deemed fair prey by usually conscientious individuals.



VETERAN CANADIAN PUBLIC MAN
Hon. Richard Harcourt, M.A., K.C., Welland, Ont., who was a Minister in the Cabinet of Hon. George W. Ross, over 30 years ago. Mr. Harcourt as a member of the Ontario Legislature for many years, represented the riding of Monck (made up of bits of Welland, Lincoln and Haldimand Counties) which disappeared in the redistribution of Sir James Whitney's time. He served both as Provincial Treasurer and later as Minister of Education. Primarily a scholar rather than a politician Mr. Harcourt was known as one of the most polished of public speakers. When the Ross Ministry was defeated on January 25, 1905, Mr. Harcourt carried his own seat, but forsook politics at the next election, and his life since has been that of a student rather than a public man. He is one of the oldest residents of Welland and is its outstanding citizen.
—Photo by Simpson-Scott, Welland, Ont.

There were toasts aplenty, but the *pièce de resistance* was probably furnished by George H. Ham, who wrote as follows in characteristic vein to explain his absence:

"If it wasn't against the doctor's orders, I would be with you to-night to assist in honoring one who is deserving of all the honor and kindly words which I know will be showered upon him by his brethren of the press; but rheumatism is one of those things which not infrequently acts the part of a stern jailer. It is nip and tuck with me, however, whether I feel more over the pains which, at this writing, are making life miserable, or at my enforced absence from a convivial gathering of the bright young men of Montreal in honor of one whom it is a pride to class amongst a fellow's best and warmest friends. If I were present, I could only repeat what all of you will say—in much better language than I can—about the new Collector of Customs; but I might be able to shout with the loudest when Mr. White's health is proposed—'For He's a Jolly Good Fellow'. You may have an orchestra present, however, so I will not be at all missed.

"I once knew a red-headed man who accounted for the color of his capillary adornment by the fact that he had received so many compliments that even his hair blushed. If, during the evening, Bob's hair brightens with that sanguinary tinge which, I am told by Johnny Roche, it is sometimes possible for the boys to paint the town with, you will readily understand the cause of the phenomenon. There is nothing too good or too kind you can say of him—and I know you will exhaust your vocabulary in the effort—for he pre-eminently possesses all those genial qualities of head and heart which endear him to all who know him.

"If I can't be with you in person I can in spirit—please don't read this 'spirits'—and I would say there, as I content myself in saying here, that while the Civil Service of Canada is enriched by the acquisition of our old friend, Bob, to its ranks, his appointment robs the newspaper fraternity of one of its brightest ornaments.

"With regrets at my inability to be with you to-night and best wishes for a pleasant evening, believe me to be
Yours, very sincerely,
"GEO. H. HAM."

Jurist of the Yukon

By P. W. LUCE

JUDGE Charles Daniel Macaulay, who has been administering law and justice in the Yukon Territory for the past thirty years, is spending the winter "outside." In his case "outside" means Vancouver, but the judge will not admit that the climate has anything to do with his temporary change of domicile.

"I can stand the northern weather as well as any man, in spite of my sixty-seven years," declares the ruddy-faced administrator of justice. "I've stood the cold so long that I really don't feel it any more, except sometimes. But I thought a change might be good for me, so I'm taking a bit of a holiday until spring opens up."

There's still lots of gold in the Yukon, in the opinion of Judge Macaulay, but most of it will be taken out by big companies from now on. Fortunes are no longer to be scratched off the surface of the ground these days.

Of silver there's still an unlimited quantity. If the world's finances should happen to be readjusted so that silver becomes a general currency once again, then the Yukon will enjoy another era of prosperity.

"But the wild days of '98 will never return," declares the judge. "The country is too well organized. We wouldn't stand for the riff-raff that swarmed in when the first gold strikes electrified the world. We wouldn't let those fellows come in at all now. We sordoughs have become fond of peace and quietness in our old age, and we're going to have peace even if we have to fight for it.

"Most of the men who came up into the Yukon were pretty good fellows, taken them all round," declares the judge, in what may be taken as a considered opinion. "They could be rough and tough if need be, but they had their fine points. And even the wild element were not without redeeming qualities. For instance, they seldom murdered any of our best people, and when they did—possibly by mistake—they were nearly always obliging enough to do the dirty work in Alaska."

The one consolation about deflation is that it affects a lot of heads that way, too.—Pottsville Journal.

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BROADWAY THEATRE

By JOHN E. WEBBER

New York, March 8.

"As Husbands Go"

UNDER this arresting if not too descriptive title, Rachel Crothers has given us a play that breathes new life into a waning season and the first really happy moments we have had in a theatre since "The Barretts of Wimpole Street", three weeks ago. There were even moments when we saw a new contender for the 1931 Pulitzer prize, a dark horse, like "Green Pastures" of last year, entering the race at the last moment and carrying off the stakes. Up to the end of the second act, at any rate, we thought this, and so reflection leaves us still of the same mind. Had the play ended there, on the delicious note of comedy it reached, satirical comedy at its acutest, and one of the most ingenious solutions of the social problem so far devised, it would have been well nigh a perfect evening. We might have gone home wondering a little, just as audiences still do from, "As You Desire Me". But wonder is a better leave-taking than disappointment, and the unimportant dispositions we tarried another act to see made, could so easily have been made on the way home, with the gurgling note of comedy still in our ear instead of a little sticky sweetness on the tongue. But Miss Crothers, a master craftsman, thought otherwise,—in true American dining fashion she wanted a sweet after the savory,—and the very delightful members of her cast would, we are sure, agree with her. They must be somewhere around for the curtain. And perhaps the less critical and more patriotic in her audiences, including the Pulitzer judges too, will also agree with her. For in that scene, she sent American provincialism, as far "As Husbands Go", trotting off smiling and secure with the make-believe bone, that for a moment threatened American domestic security, while sophisticated Europe returned to its kennel with tail neatly tucked within the hind legs. But we are away ahead of the story, which Miss Crothers has so cleverly devised and the situation she had so deftly projected, to place in contrast these provincial and sophisticated social worlds.

SHE has sent abroad two emotionally unsatisfied ladies, living in provincial luxury in the Middle West,—Dubuque, Iowa, to be exact—one of forty-six, a widow, the other of thirty-five married, both of course looking and feeling far less, and of less than half these years in experience. And so we find them in Paris, expanding to the freedom of cafe life there and, in the case of the elder, to the continental charms of a survivor of Latin aristocracy, and of the other to a sentimental attachment for an adoring English poet, considerably her junior. Across this broadening horizon flits the shadow of Dubuque and how differently these glamorous romances will look there. "The right to live seems so much more natural in Europe," as the elder plaintively observes. But home they must go, cavaliers in close pursuit, one to face a very modern, precocious, flapper daughter, who promptly calls her mother a "fool", and jeers the well-bred "hippi"; the other to tell a foolishly adoring and uncritical husband, that life has been suddenly fulfilled in another direction. Of course she can't do it, not yet at least, the little preparations for the home-coming, the joyous, unexacting reception that awaits her, disarm and leave her limp and helpless. For he is a good sort, painfully good, and "As Husbands Go", even thoroughly subjugate American husbands, too good to be true, and certainly too good for the requirements of the situation. Something less "good" could act just as decently, and we think, command more sympathy. Perhaps his goodness was meant to bore us just as it would any wife. In any case it not only disarms the wife but makes the poet falter in the soul purpose for which he had crossed an ocean and half a continent. Husband and lover, in fact, strike up an immediate friendship, plan a fishing trip for the following day, and at the end of their fishing, settle down to a bottle of Scotch and an exchange of convivial confidences. One reveals the self-less love of a husband ready to surrender the woman he loves, if only he can be sure of her happiness. The other not to be outdone in noble sentiment, a disposition



A NEW "CAMILLE"

Eva Le Gallienne of the Civic Repertory Theatre gives a new interpretation of an old role.

to quit the scene without a struggle, now that the picture is so different.

It was on this convivial note of a purely academic discussion and soul revealing, in a scene unique in comedy situation, that we would have had the play end. But that and the rather saccharine drawing of the husband, were our only disappointments and both are easily forgotten in remembered joys. The wit, the wisdom, the serenity, the acute sense of comedy, the real craftsmanship that Miss Crothers has put into the play, makes it something to hug to our hearts. The production is all one could desire and the cast well nigh perfect. Miss Crothers believes the direction of a play to be "the logical continuation of the conception and writing of it", and does it herself.

"As Husbands Go" may unhesitatingly be added to our half dozen first choices, even if the departure of "Petticoat Influence" has not left a vacancy.

"Give Me Yesterday"

NEXT in importance among the week's offerings is the A. A. Milne play, originally produced in London under the title "Success", now changed to the reminiscent, "Give Me Yesterday". Apparently this play was not the success in London we had been led to believe and had so reported. In fact later information would indicate that it had sadly belied its title there eight years ago. Its New York production, however, at the hands of Charles Hopkins, who seems to specialize in Milne plays, would seem to safeguard any chance of failure here.

The exponent and likewise victim of success, is a British M.P. and member of the cabinet. As a first aid to success, he has married the daughter of a peer, who has helped along his shrewd plotting until he can now look forward to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. He has brought up a family in the sound tradition of Cavendish Square and in his own substantial progress, has all but effaced the memories of a youth now left far behind. Then he goes down to Leeds to make a speech, spending the night at the house of an old friend, where once he had spent some youthful holidays. Sally, the sweetheart of his boyhood, is also there. And while he sleeps he dreams, and from this dream, which in the play becomes a sort of "Christmas Carol" fantasy, he awakens to find public life, suddenly become loathsome to him, and Sally quite ready to run away with him if he still wants her. He writes his letter of resignation from the cabinet, but when the Prime Minister answers with an offer of the long coveted portfolio of the Exchequer, he finds it impossible to abandon a life long career, and of course his public duty, and so strides on to its bigger opportunities.

"Give Me Yesterday" is a deft piece of playwriting. Milne's work is always that, and if deftness is sometimes employed in the over elaboration of simple things, making for frailty in the structure, he never quite lets you down. Sympathetic direction has strengthened some frailties in this, particularly the fantasy scene which was probably the play's undoing in London, and is still an interruption. But in its best scenes which are numerous enough, we have a deeply moving drama of the grim effect of success closing in on a man, cutting him off from the natural expression of his life and from associations that were native to him. Instead of the simple human being he might have been he becomes a pompous effigy of another concept. Success at the cost of the courage of his dreams, is the timely and engaging theme of Mr. Milne's latest reverie.

"The Privilege Car"

IN QUITE other and far lustier mood, the lustiest perhaps since "Oh Promise Me", is "The Privilege Car", described as melodramatic comedy, but racy, carnival melodrama when it is that, and uproarious comedy when it is not, with circus folk for characters and a lunch car interior for its scenes. Into this "privilege car" is crowded the troupe of a one-ring circus and it is with their lives, their humorous quarrels, backbiting, plottings, jealousies, and other very human qualities of the "profession", that the play is concerned. Edward J. Foran, who once made the circus routes, has collected the material, which we may therefore consider authentic, and a newspaper scribe has helped to fashion into a play. Lives of circus folk may not be all they should be, certainly in this troupe they are not, but the glamor of adventure,—the only life of adventure left in a prosaic world", according to a youth who has joined up as a "cornet", is there and everyone who loves the circus,—and what boy did not?—will want to see the play. The plot is nothing, the rivalry of a larger circus organization, the "stool-pigeon" aboard who keeps the rival informed of movements, the falsely accused hero, the discovery of the real culprit, and of other culprits, the threatening mob that storms the car, and the little love story that threads its way through the muck, like a silver thread, is the mere frame work for witty lines and many amusing and adventurous situations. In any case it's good fun if you don't mind your fun a little rough in spots. Lee Patrick as the trapeze artist, off stage, and of many amorous adventures on stage, is an attractive enough picture for any stage. So is Claire Devine as a bedraggled, dancing blonde.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Song and Story

BY A. RAYMOND MULLENS

WHENEVER I return from a concert given by Mr. William Heughan—he gave one of them in Massey Hall last Monday—I am the prey of a great puzzlement. Are Mr. Heughan's methods acceptable to any considerable portion of the audience? Do they make converts for good music? Ought this splendid singer be advised that a modification of them is desirable? Mr. Heughan is going to sing, say, "The Skye Boat Song." Before he addresses himself to the business of vocalization he treats his audience to some five minutes of history, with a little information regarding Jacobite songs thrown in for good measure. Then he not only sings the song but, so far as conditions permit, does his best to act it. To me, this is a case of gilding the lily and painting the rose with a vengeance. I should greatly prefer a few—a very few—explanatory words and a dignified sing of the song. But I am con-

vinced that many of Mr. Heughan's admirers—and that includes all of us—do like his monologues and Bransby Williams gesturings. So perhaps he has solved the riddle of making a song recital interesting where hundreds of others singers have failed.

Which is all by the way. What must concern us is his voice and his powers of interpretation. Mr. Heughan can never have been oppressed, as have so many singers, by an uneasy doubt as to whether he is a baritone with a fine high register or a tenor; Heughan is a bass, a real bass, one might almost say an old-fashioned bass, for such voices as his are rare these days.

The Heughan voice must be one of the biggest to be heard anywhere and as is the case with most big things it is a little hard to manage, especially in the upper register. But this doesn't really matter very much. When the eminent Scottish singer desires to fling a huge tone at his audience the result is electrifying.

ALSO he is, despite the histrionisms of which I have spoken, a real artist. Agree with them or not, you are forced to admit that his interpretations are thought out with much study and care and that they are almost uniformly effective. Curiously enough, I find his singing of Scottish songs the least convincing thing he does. Of course he sings them beautifully but they are a little too artful, a little too finished in phrasing and tone modulation, to ring quite true. His singing of "The Bonnie Earl o' Moray," for instance, was unexpectedly subdued. No doubt this is the right way to sing this song but it is not nearly so effective as the forceful one we are accustomed to hear.

Mr. Heughan was at his best—and what a glorious best—in the priest's invocation from Mozart's "Magic Flute," in Tschaiakovsky's sardonic "Don Juan's Serenade," in Henshel's "Young Dietrich" and in a simple and beautiful rendering of "My Love is Like a Red, Red Rose."

In Miss Gladys Sayer, Mr. Heughan has an accompanist of rare quality. Her playing is more than a mere background, it is part and parcel of the song. And she is not at all afraid to be vigorous at times.

Miss Maud Bell played some cello solos very artistically, especially a very beautiful 18th century sonata by Sammartini, arranged by Salmon, the well-known English cellist.

A stormy night was responsible for depriving some hundreds of people of the delight of an unusual and delightful evening of music.

String Quartet

THE Hart House String Quartet followed close on the heels of the London String Quartet with its second last recital this season in Toronto, but it did not need to fear comparisons. It was in the best of form and with a program of great interest, including Mozart's quartet in D minor, Beethoven's quartet in F major, Opus 59, and with J. Campbell McInnes, baritone, Vaughan-Williams' arrangement of Purcell's Morning and Evening Hymns.

Both the Mozart and the Beethoven quartets reveal those composers in characteristic felicity of inspiration and expression, the rich beauty of color in the one, and the melodic fertility of the other providing a uniquely rounded musical experience. Their treatment at the hands of the Hart House players left little room for criticism, so authoritative was it and creatively sympathetic. Purcell's compositions provided an attractive interlude, heightened by the vocal artistry of Mr. McInnes.

Following this recital in Toronto, the Hart House String Quartet left for a five weeks' tour of the West.

The Late Edmund Phillips

MANY of the older musicians of Canada learned with regret of the death after a brief illness of the late Edmund Phillips, for nearly half a century organist and choirmaster of the Church of St. George the Martyr, John Street, Toronto. Mr. Phillips was a native of the Channel Islands, and his first experience as an organist was in the Parish of St. Helier, Jersey. Subsequently he enjoyed a thorough all-round training in London. In 1882 he came to Canada and shortly afterward accepted the



SOPHIE STEWART

Who will be seen in the romantic comedy, "Jean Steps Out" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

position at St. George's which he was to hold for the balance of his life. At that time, this church, one of the earlier Anglican establishments of Upper Canada, was the most fashionable in Toronto with the possible exception of St. James Cathedral. Lying adjacent to Grange Park the ancient home of the Boulton family, it was the place of worship of the many distinguished families of the Beverley Street, Simcoe Street and College Street area. In the early eighties, as for several decades previously, it was filled on Sunday with persons of eminence in the professional and social life of the rising city.

Mr. Phillips' choir in those days was one of the best in Toronto and many eminent soloists had their first experience there. His abilities as an organist and authority on ecclesiastical music were recognized by the musical community, and at the time of his death he could boast of having played at the weddings of countless well known citizens as well as at the funerals of many eminent Canadians who were buried from St. George's. During the present century the old fashionable parish became entirely submerged by the incoming foreign population as has happened in the case of many of the old Episcopal parishes of lower New York. But in his spirit of loyalty Mr. Phillips stuck to his old post and he was generally beloved by the two generations of Canadians who had known him. He is survived by his widow, formerly a well-known journalist and now one of the Ontario Board of Motion Picture censors, one daughter, Mrs. Rivett, resident at Niagara and several grandchildren.

THEATRES

"The Perfect Alibi"

BY HAL FRANK

ONE cannot remain in the heights forever. Inevitably arises the need for relaxation when great minds, temporarily, desert their problems for the luxury of a detective story, when there is a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous, when the Maurice Colbourne-Barry Jones Players leave Mr. Shaw's "Apple Cart" by the roadside and that load off their minds, revel wholeheartedly in a crime story by A. A. Milne, as they are doing this week at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto.

It is a pleasure to find Mr. Milne, who has been going whimsical at a really appalling rate of speed, writing a mystery play and such a good one as "The Perfect Alibi". Not that Mr. Milne is changed beyond recognition. His mystery play is a perfectly proper one, even if it has a murder. All his characters, and that goes for the murderer, conduct themselves with an admirable sang-froid, and on the rare occasions when they lose control of themselves are dashed cut-up about it. There is an air of detachment about the lot of them, a faint sense of unreality about the whole business, as if, dear me, the wings of whimsy would at any moment beat gently overhead.

It is, let me say it, a clever, entertaining play, that begins leisurely but soon develops action,

increasing the absorption of one's interest in a most satisfying manner. As a description of the plot, thank goodness, would be unfair to those who have yet to see the play. I must content myself by referring to the production, which is excellent and smoothly-paced. The players fit into their roles more satisfactorily than I have sometimes seen them. Maurice Colbourne, Barry Jones, Barbara Wilcox handle their various roles in able, agreeable fashion and that goes for A. P. Kaye, whose comic policeman furnishes a great deal of the comedy, Douglas Vigors, Lambert Larkin, and the others. Thomas Loudon, Olive Reeves-Smith, Elizabeth Valentine, Keith Pyott, Peggy Eccles.

For the next several weeks, the players will be at His Majesty's, Montreal, presenting, "The Philanderer", "The Perfect Alibi", "John Bull's Other Island".

Coming Events

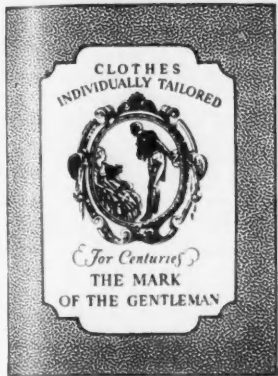
THE Conservatory String Quartet will be heard in the fifth of their series of concerts in the Conservatory Concert Hall on Tuesday evening next. The programme will consist of the Glazounow "Quatuor Slave", which is rarely heard here, a group of Irish airs, in honor of St. Patrick's day, and the beautiful "Trout Quintette" by Schubert, in which the Quartet will have the assistance of Norman Wilks, pianist, and Sidney Wells, double bass.

ERNEST SEITZ, the noted pianist of Toronto, will give a recital at Hart House Theatre under the auspices of the Women's Musical Club on March 19th. The program will include compositions by Dohnanyi, Debussy, and Liszt, as well as Chopin's Sonata B Minor.

ALBERTO GUERRERO, the noted pianist, will give a recital on Wednesday, March 18th, at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Concert Hall.

ON MONDAY evening next, March 16, Toronto theatre-goers will see for the first time here "Jean Steps Out", with the principal members of the "Marigold" company in the leading roles, including Jean Clyde and Sophie Stewart, as well as Walter Roy.

This sparkling comedy of Scottish rural life, which was originally produced under the title of "Courtin'" at the Garrick theatre in London, will be presented at the Royal Alexandra Theatre.



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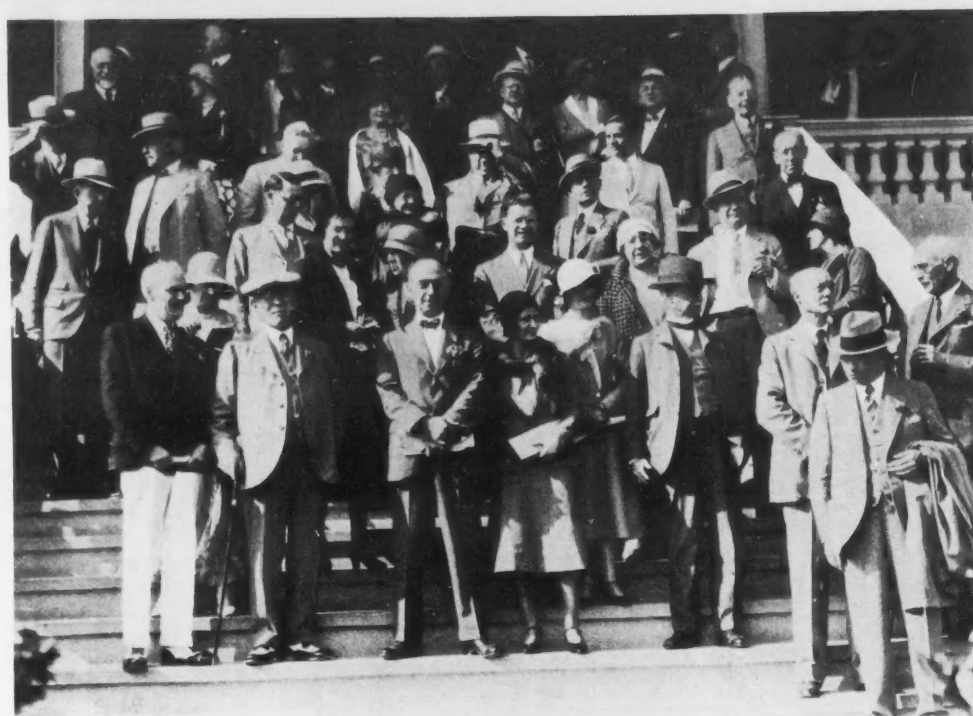
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—Wide World Photo.

THE BOOKSHELF

Shakespeare's Tragedies

"The Wheel of Fire", by Wilson Knight; Oxford Press, Toronto; \$3.75.

Reviewed by

PELHAM EDGAR

THE scope of criticism could not be better illustrated than by the consecutive reading of the two last important Shakespearean contributions of the year. That is small praise for Sir Edward Chambers' authoritative work, which I was privileged to read in advance of publication. It is a masterly summary of the extant material, a sifting of biographical records, theatrical conditions, sources, texts and all the varied paraphernalia of exact and exacting scholarship. It is destined to remain for many generations the essential reference book for the Shakespearean student—a dry and passionless masterpiece, which masks a carefully controlled enthusiasm for documentary evidence, but is contented to take for granted that Shakespeare was a poet.

Mr. Wilson Knight's book, as I have indicated, is at the opposite pole. Like Sir Edward Chambers he, too, has a passion for documents, but the documents are the poems, and for everything external to these he professes a serene disregard. In an earlier brochure, *Myth and Miracle*, he has stated his method concisely. "My method is to regard the plays as they stand in the order to which modern scholarship has assigned them; to refuse to regard 'sources' as exerting any limit to the significance of the completed work of art; to avoid the side-issues of Elizabethan and Jacobean manners, politics, patronage, audiences, revolutions and explorations; to fix attention solely on the poetic quality and human interest of the plays concerned. Secondary considerations necessarily condition the materials of a poet's work; but it is in the nature of his accomplishment within and transcending those limits, that we must always search for the lasting significance of either poet or prophet." It is obvious that Mr. Knight does not abnegate what we term "exact scholarship". He uses its findings for his purpose, but addresses himself to the evaluation of significance. It is on his penetration as an interpreter that he is content to rest his case.

The danger, of course, is that the interpretative critic may color his analysis with the dyes of his own imagination. If he is a moralist his subject will moralise, if a mystic he will find his mysticism returned to him ten-fold. Mr. Knight has certainly nothing of the moral dogmatism of a Perivinus, but the defiant sub-title of his earlier book, "The Essay on the Mystic Symbolism of Shakespeare", might seem to betray a personal bias. We consent to the idea that Shakespeare has a consistent philosophy of life, however difficult it may be for us to discover its systematic pattern beneath the Protean necessities of dramatic creation. If we consent less readily to the supposition that this poetic philosophy has a profoundly mystical basis, it will be Mr. Wilson Knight's triumph to

have convinced us of our lack of vision.

For my own part, I will admit that where he is not too obscure to follow he is extraordinarily persuasive, and he has convinced me that the concluding group of the plays are not a declension from the great tragedies, but their necessary sequence.

These romantic plays are the theme of the earlier book. His present concern is with the "sombre tragedies", in which *Troilus and Cressida* and *Measure for Measure* are included. If I were to single out chapters for particular mention I would emphasize the value particularly of the *Troilus* study, and the earlier chapter on *Lear*. There are a few perversities, I think, in the *Hamlet* paper, more particularly in the rehabilitation of Claudius, and in the treatment of *Timon*, his enthusiasm masters his judgment. "It is loaded with a massive, compulsive emotion, in comparison with which the words of *Hamlet*, *Troilus*, *Othello*, and even *Lear*, are as the plaintive accents of children. . . . For this play is *Hamlet*, *Troilus*, *Othello*, *Lear*, become self-conscious and universal, it includes and transcends them all."

For these fallible opinions Mr. Knight has cogent if not convincing reasons. They do not prejudice the importance of a profoundly interesting book.

A Diplomat's Addresses

"Good Neighbourhood" and other addresses by Hon. Vincent Massey, Toronto; Macmillan, Toronto; 362 pages.

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ONE of the secrets of the public success of Hon. Vincent Massey, during his term as first Canadian Minister to the United States was the felicity of his speeches, no matter what type of gathering he was addressing. The present volume is a collection of 24 of his addresses while Minister and we do not think any diplomat of any country has ever covered a wider range of themes with more consistent interest and freshness of touch. The address "Good Neighbourhood" which gives the volume its title is printed midway in the series. It was delivered at a dinner tendered him by the Pilgrims of New York in December, 1928, and its quaint title comes from a sentence in the Jay Treaty of 1794, "and thereby to promote a disposition favourable to friendship and good neighbourhood."

Unfortunately the United States Supreme Court has declared that the Jay Treaty no longer valid, but many pages in this book give evidence that Mr. Massey's efforts were directed toward keeping its spirit alive. This particular speech is a characteristically succinct summary of the forces which make for separation as well as for kinship of interest between Canada and the United States. While others of Mr. Massey's show different facets of the same theme of good neighbourhood, and the common heritage of the English speaking peoples, he spoke on many other subjects from the standpoint of a cultured and observant man. Thus

he was especially happy in discourses on educational topics and on the arts, but he also dealt pungently with such diversified subjects as industrial development, transportation, angling and the press.

Incidentally Mr. Massey understands the liking of postprandial audiences for a good story and he seems to have accumulated a fund, not stories of the "Pat and Mike" variety, but tales really witty and ironical. An example is a story Mr. Massey told at the annual dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in 1927. A country editor received a message that the King of the Tonga Islands was dead. This seemed a matter of some importance calling for editorial comment. But where were the Tonga Islands? Who was the deceased monarch and who his heir? At last the editor hit on this moving passage: "The King of the Tonga Islands is dead! We hardly know what to say."

Though Mr. Massey did not say so this utterance is as much to the point as many current editorials.

Battalion Epic

"The 24th Battalion, C.E.F., Victoria Rifles of Canada, 1914-9," edited and compiled by R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Montreal; Gazette Printing Co.; 319 pages.

ANNALS of the older Canadian regiments which constituted focal points of enlistment when the Great War broke out in 1914, are basic material for future historians. The present volume is a case in point. The Victoria Rifles of Montreal is one of the oldest Canadian battalions, dating back seven decades. Many distinguished men were associated with it prior to the Great War. Of it was born in the early autumn of 1914 the unit known as the 24th Battalion, C.E.F., commanded by Major John A. Gunn (subsequently to become Brigadier-General), C.M.G., D.S.O., and before demobilization in 1919 it had several other distinguished C.O.'s, including Lt.-Col. R. O. Alexander, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. C. F. Ritchie, D.S.O., M.C., and Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.

It became a part of the 5th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Contingent, which sailed from Canada in May, 1915, and as such served throughout the conflict. Canadian in origin, its total of recruits contained natives of nearly every section of the British Empire as well as a number of venturesome lads from the United States who came over early in the conflict to enlist.

The terrible nature of the battalion's experiences on many battlefields is best realized by a glance at the appendix, covering twelve pages containing lists of its honor roll of dead, aggregating many hundreds of names. The bravery with which its duties were sustained is shown by other long lists of honors conferred. The heroism of the story is enhanced by the simplicity and freedom from hyperbole with which Mr. Fetherstonhaugh tells the story of the battalion's experiences as the war dragged on from one inconclusive battle to another until the "end of the road" was reached at Mons in November,



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1918. With admirable lucidity, Mr. Fetherstonhaugh is able to explain tactics and strategy, obscure to minor combatants themselves during the heat and stress of battle. The pages are illumined by many accounts of individual deeds of heroism. It is a prose epic well worth writing, and the book gains in importance by its many excellent illustrations.

British Policy

"SIDELIGHTS ON QUEEN VICTORIA," by The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Toronto; Macmillan Company, Ltd.; price, \$5.

"LORD CARNOCK: A STUDY IN THE OLD DIPLOMACY," by Harold Nicholson, Toronto; Macmillan Company, Ltd.; price, \$6.25.

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

PONSONBY'S book is a series of footnotes to history based on the papers of the author's father, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, Queen Victoria's private secretary during the last three decades of her life. It is not easy reading. The author's documentation is elaborate to the point of tedium. But, dealing with half a dozen typical incidents in which the private judgment and resource of the Queen were called into play, he shows how shrewd a judge she was, not only of public opinion but of character. Notwithstanding strong personal feelings with regard to men and things, she sank them when occasion arose. The bickerings and differences of court life are revealed with candor. An amusing chapter presents her as caring more for the well-being of her stable of highland ponies at Balmoral than for the susceptibilities of attaches, who thought it their privilege to ride them. She played an unseen hand in this and her secretary had to suffer. Again there is a rather involved chapter showing how skillfully she handled a crisis in 1872, when the Prince of Wales thought his royal prerogative challenged by Mr. Goschen, Secretary of the Admiralty. The Queen wished no diminution of royal prerogative, but she was too shrewd to risk affronting the middle-class democracy. They were always her chief bulwark, for, as is pointed out, she was intellectually one of their own, and her understanding of them was never at fault. How clear headed a politician she was is shown in the chapters that touch on her relations with Gladstone and Disraeli. As Sir Frederick points out, her experience of political crises from the day of her accession had become so wide after thirty years on the throne that dealing with constitutional disputes was child's play to her. It is plain that a hand as deft as hers would have been useful in the dispute that arose at Ottawa in the summer of 1926.

negotiation of an Entente with Russia in pursuance of his encirclement policy. His most important early experience was his intimate connection with British acquisition of control over Egypt, which Mr. Nicholson couples with the South African war and subsequent annexation of the Boer republics, as a potent cause of European antipathy toward British imperialism.

The elder Nicholson seems to have been a cool and dispassionate instrument of British expansion. His consistent diplomatic opposition to Germany, which began about 1890, was due to his belief that a growing German navy in combination with the finest army in Europe, would in the end mean German dictation of European policies with an increase of the Russian menace in Central Asia. His apprehensions were well founded, and, in his position, he could have risked

no other diagnosis; but his son admits that the rivalries created in the last decades of the nineteenth century made war inevitable.

Though the British Empire was satiated after the Dutch Republics in South Africa were absorbed in 1900 and what Mr. Nicholson calls Britain's "predatory period" (dating from 1500) was at an end, the Germans were feeling the same instinct for acquisition that the English had developed in the reign of Elizabeth. Thus, perhaps reflecting his father's views, he objects to the clause in the treaty of Versailles which fastened "war guilt" on Germany. New light is thrown on what occurred in the Foreign Office during the momentous last days of July, 1914. The main onus of responsibility is laid on Serbia for having encouraged conditions which made Austrian intervention inevitable; Aus-

tria, for lack of candor in preparing to do so; Russia, for having seized on the incident to further pan-Slavic ambitions. France he holds blameless. Secondary guilt is allotted to Britain, for failure to use her influence to check Russian aggression; and Germany, for having without due consideration promised Austria unconditional support. But Lord Carnock was strongly of the opinion that the decision of the British government during the period when peace was wavering in the balance was a damaging factor. Undoubtedly Germany and Austria would have behaved more cautiously had they not had reason to think that Britain would stand aside.

The old Victorian diplomacy had its scruples. It is strange to learn that Lord Carnock, diplomatic enemy of German aspirations, objected to the

blockade and to the internment of Germans and seizure of enemy property. The Victorian ways of "playing the game" were cancelled by force of necessity.

The Englishman in Canada

"MISADVENTURES OF A WORKING HOBO IN CANADA," by G. H. Westbury. The Musson Book Company, Toronto; 172 pages; \$1.50.

"GO WEST YOUNG MAN GO WEST," by Magnus Pyke; Graphic Publishers, Ottawa; 303 pages; \$2.00.

"ENGLISH BLOODS," by Roger Vardon; Graphic Publishers, Ottawa; 227 pages; \$2.00.

By CLAIRE KEEFER

IN "The Tale of Two Cities" a French aristocrat, while witnessing the

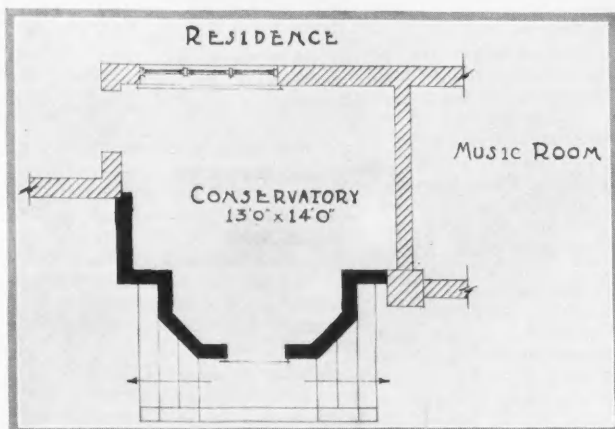
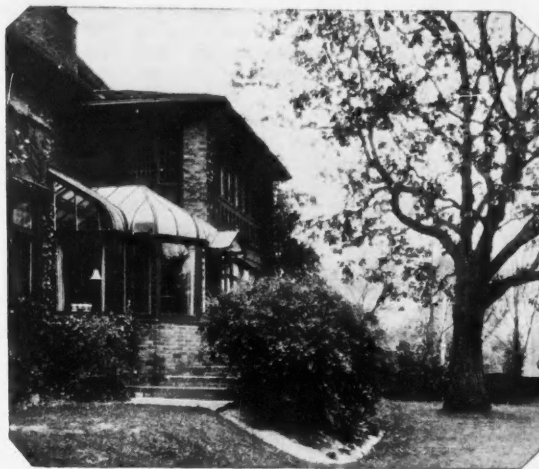
sacrifice of Sydney Carton on the guillotine exclaimed, "Only an Englishman would have done that," and after reading Mr. Westbury's "Misadventures of a Working Hobo in Canada" one is moved to the same conclusion.

Told in the first person it is the author's own experiences as a common labourer in Canada. Although enjoying the comfort and security of the life of an English county squire, Mr. Westbury decides to do what he can regarding the serious problem of unemployment in England. Feeling that a Dominion so rich and fair as Canada should offer unlimited possibilities to anyone willing to work he makes up his mind to go to Canada as an immigrant, and depending entirely on what he can earn as a labourer, find out just how an Englishman is treated and what chances he has. He takes

(Continued on Page 10)



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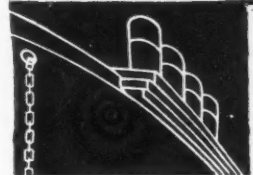
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O.S.A. Sticks to Its Formulas

Annual Show Contains Good Pictures But
Little in The Way of Experiment

By C. C. MACKAY

"I SEE by the papers," as Phil Cook says, that a picture of Bertram Brooker's at the exhibit of the Ontario Society of Artists was sent to the cellar because it might shock the children. I do not know if it was a good picture, nor am I quite sure whether picture exhibits should be selected on the principle of keeping the children's minds pure, but I do know that if the work in question is at all sensational, I for one should welcome it in the present show at the Art Gallery. With the single exception of a portrait by Charles Comfort, this exhibit might have been any other exhibit one has seen of Ontario painting in the last years. Not that some of the pictures are not good—A. J. Casson's "Parry Sound," for instance, is a very fine example of the artist's work. But one has a suspicion that if one placed the present paintings of the various men with the other work they have shown in recent years, it would be difficult to tell one picture from another. Every one of them with the exception of Charles Comfort has apparently found a satisfactory formula and is sticking to it. One longs for something in the way of novelty and experiment, even if unsuccessful. True, Bertram Brooker seems in "Elizabeth" to have been experimenting with a sort of compromise between abstract design and conventional portraiture, but it is not a very novel experiment, and it is so very unsuccessful Mr. Comfort's achievement in the same line puts it to shame. One can for the rest divide the artists' formulae into those of the old and the new academic schools and let it go at that.

Among the water-colors, those of Peter Haworth are outstanding, and the black and white work includes some interesting pen drawings by Carl Scaffer, and some amusing caricatures by J. W. McLaren. The sculpture exhibit contains some very fine little works by F. Winkler, Trevor Rowland, Rudy Renzius, an excellent portrait head of Vilhjalmur Stefansson by Emanuel Hahn, and a study of a girl by Florence Wyle. It is on the whole the most vital part of the O.S.A. Exhibition.

IT IS with considerable relief that one turns to the very fine collection of French prints in the upper gallery. And here one must regret that many interesting prints have not been hung for lack of space. One searches in vain for instance, for the two of Henri-Matisse that are listed. Yet even so, the collection is large and fascinating. Here is no paralysis, no falling into groups, one old, one new. The vigorous growth of French art in this present century is magnificently displayed, even though a single made of expression. Many of the works shown are of men of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, such as Pissarro, Manet, Degas, Braquemond. Others, like Derain, Bonnard, Henri-Matisse, Maillol, Marie Laurencin, Labourer, are distinguished painters, sculptors or engravers of our own day. These are men who are not afraid of experiment, nor of adapting to their own personality the experiments of artists French or foreign who can give them something valuable. Here one feels certain influences at work but the artist, confident of his originality, can use such influences as he will. He paints according to type when he is young, no doubt, and then he

searches for what he has of his own to work with. When he finds that another has opened up for him a new horizon, he does not turn his back upon that new thing, he studies it and makes it his own. The trouble with our people is they refuse to turn to anyone for advice but themselves. Some years ago they were working along lines that were then new. But they have worked along them, and worked until there is nothing more to be done. It is like a man who reads the same book until he has memorized it, and then continues to read, hardly knowing if he is reading or remembering. We can paint Northern Ontario in our sleep. And we can paint other places and make them look like Northern Ontario in the same somnolent state. This kind of painting has become as much a habit as was fifteen years ago the kind that went in for spring thaws and running brooks. It is time to find a new subject and a new style which will require effort and reflection on the part of the painter.

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from Page 9)

passage on the S.S. *Empress of Australia*, where the comfort of his cabin and the excellence of the food convince him that travelling as an immigrant today is more comfortable than travelling as a first-class passenger was twenty years ago.

On his arrival in Canada he encounters the greatest civility and kindness. Baggage is checked free of charge, information is given cheerfully and helpfully, and at the "British Welfare and Welcome League" in Toronto clean linen, towels, hot water and a bath as well as a cup of tea and bread and butter is supplied for the sum of twenty-five cents. Having by this time less than ten dollars in his pocket, immediate employment is imperative and after very little difficulty he is taken on as a farm hand in South-Western Ontario. In spite of his age and inexperience, his willingness to work is rewarded by the greatest consideration on the part of his employer and in spite of mosquitoes, hay fever, unappetizing food and unaccustomed labour, he proved that the right kind of Englishman can earn a living in Canada—and like it!

From there he goes to the mines in Sudbury where again he proves that even under more trying circumstances there is a living for anyone who will take what is offered him and not try to pick and choose.

Hearing that a trainload of Englishmen, dissatisfied with conditions in Canada, are returning home he manages, with the help of the mayor of Sudbury, to find employment for every one of them, but nothing will persuade them to remain in Canada.

"Why should we toil in Canada," they say, "when we can live on the dole in England and eventually qualify for the old age Pension Fund?" Mr. Westbury says England is fast becoming a loafers' Paradise, and compares the present condition to the latter days of Rome when bread and money were distributed to the mob to postpone the ultimate and inevitable catastrophe.

There is no attempt to minimize the difficulties or to exaggerate the advantages of conditions in Canada. Mr. Westbury has simply told the truth in concise and direct language and has made a valuable contribution towards the solution of the unemployment problem within the British Empire.

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The new and well appointed passenger liners sail from Vancouver, B.C. and Victoria, B.C.

"Nagara" April 1 May 27
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Low-Fare 16-DAY

Over Easter

Excursions

Saturday, March 28

BUFFALO to

WASHINGTON \$16.80

(Via Short Line or Philadelphia)

Friday, April 3

NEW YORK - \$16.80

(Via Philadelphia)

NEW YORK - \$19.30

(Via Philadelphia and Atlantic City)

Atlantic City - \$16.80

WASHINGTON \$16.80

(Via Short Line or Philadelphia)

WASHINGTON \$19.30

(Via Philadelphia and Atlantic City)

For the April 3rd Excursions, tickets will be honored leaving Toronto at 8:00 p.m., THURSDAY, APRIL 2ND. Through sleepers Toronto to Atlantic City, Philadelphia and Washington will be operated. Liberal stopovers. For further information, reservations and tickets consult H. E. Healy, Canadian Passenger Agent, 307 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto. Phone ELgin 7220.

PENNSYLVANIA

RAILROAD

"Fine and Dandy", the season's hit in this line.

"Girl Crazy", hilarity on a dude ranch.

"Meet My Sister", a French farce interpolated with music numbers.

"New Yorkers", an extravaganza of comedy along the Great White Way.

"Sweet and Low", funny enough with Fannie Brice.

"Three's A Crowd", a satirical revue in the modern manner.

First Ag Stude—"What part of a cow do the chops come from?"

Second Ag Stude—"Don't you know?"

Second—"Haven't you ever heard of a cow licking its chops?"—Siren.

"Mummy, do you love me?"

"Of course."

"Then why not divorce daddy and marry the man at the sweetshop?"—Der Lustige Sachse (Leipzig).

Nurses on all French Liners take excellent care of your children.

Paris
Sails to Plymouth and Havre April 10.

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Sails to Plymouth and Havre March 27, April 25.

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Sails on Mediterranean Cruise March 20.

Call your nearest French Line agent or write to Otto Goetz, General Passenger Agent, French Line, 53 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Canada.



FLORENCE RICHARDSON

Of Toronto, who gave a violin recital at the Conservatory of Music Concert Hall on Wednesday, March 11th.

BROADWAY GUIDE

First Choices

"As Husbands Go", a new, delightful comedy by Rachel Crothers.

"As You Desire Me", a new play by Pirandello, of great beauty and meaning; with Judith Anderson.

"Civic Repertory Theatre", with Eva Le Gallienne.

"Five Star Final", stirring indictment of sensational Journalism.

"Give Me Yesterday", deeply moving drama of a victim of success, by A. A. Milne.

"Grand Hotel", easily dominating the present Broadway scene.

"Green Grow the Lilacs", Folk play richly atmospheric.

"Mrs. Moonlight", a fantasy with Haidee Wright and Guy Standing.

"Oh Promise Me", ludicrous farce on the breach of promise racket.

"On the Spot", an English playwright spoofs Chicago gangsters in a highly entertaining melodrama.

"Once in a Lifetime", side splitting satire on Hollywood.

"Philip Goes Forth", a comedy on the subject of art fadgelings, clever acting.

"Private Lives", Noel Coward's London success with himself and Gertrude Lawrence in stellar roles.

"The Barretts of Wimpole Street", in which the love romance of the Brownings lives again on the stage.

"The Greeks Had a Word For It", an amusing gold-digging story.

"The Green Pastures", a story of Creation told in the terms of a negro's imagination. Great.

"To-morrow and To-morrow", great play by Philip Barry, based on the story of the Shunamite woman.

"The Truth Game", an English comedy in which Viola Tree shines conspicuously.

"The Vinegar Tree", a really funny farce, with Mary Boland.

"To Night or Never", Helen Gahagan in a comedy full of music and passion.

"America's Sweetheart", another Hollywood satire set to music.

A DARK



DEED



MIDNIGHT . . . and you feel distressingly empty. So hie away to the dark fastness of the kitchen and raid the refrigerator. Cheese sandwiches . . . cold cuts of meat . . . and, to top off the repast in royal fashion, the Champagne of Ginger Ales—Canada Dry.

It delights you always to find this fine old ginger ale frosting on the ice, for it is the pleasantest ginger ale of all to drink just before you turn in. Bubbles wink like stars in its frosted gold depths . . . its aroma refreshes you. As you sip it, enjoying its wonderful flavour, it rounds out the day and helps send you off to bed thoroughly satisfied and ready for sleep.

A Pure Ginger Ale

Canada Dry is a healthful drink too. That is because it is made by a special exclusive process. The pure Jamaica ginger root—with all its natural flavour and aroma—is used. For many years, too, all the water used in this fine old ginger ale has been irradiated with ultra-violet rays. And a secret carbonation process retains the life and sparkle long after the bottle is opened.

Keep a few emerald bottles of Canada Dry always cooling in the refrigerator. You'll have enough on hand for every occasion if you buy the convenient cartons of six or twelve bottles.

CANADA DRY'S SPARKLING SODA

Have you tried this delightful new table water of Canada Dry's? It is sparkling, crisp and always delicious.

CANADA DRY GINGER ALE LIMITED
TORONTO, EDMONTON AND MONTREAL

NEW YORK MAGISTRATES BEFORE THE BAR

(Continued from Page 3)

She has been the complacent victim of a system. She may be merely an ambitious lady trying to get along and willing to pay the price. At the moment, however, she is probably finding life just as difficult and as she seems to have made it for less fortunate others. And with this, ends for the present at least, the tale of Manhattan magistrates. And a sorry ending it is.

THE Seabury investigation has been confined to Manhattan Island. It may not cross Brooklyn bridges, although charges against Brooklyn magistrates, to the number of eight, have come from that borough. Some of these have been investigated by the Appellate Division for that department. Magistrate Jacob Eilpern was charged with practising and engaging in the coal business while on the

bench. He was exonerated. Magistrate Mark Rudick has been censured by the same court for failure to conform to court rules requiring finger print records before convicting. This charge was made by Chief Magistrate Corrigan. He had been investigated by the Bar Association of Brooklyn, a year before, on charges of improper disposition of shop-lifting and other cases and exonerated. Magistrate H. Stanley Renaud, returning from Florida, after a prolonged stay, was questioned on his practice of dismissing complaints, where police witnesses failed to appear when trial was called. Weston, already referred to, had listed some of these cases among those he had received bribes for from defending lawyers.

With these cases before him, Governor Roosevelt proposed to the Appellate Division, second department, covering that Borough, an extension of the inquiry to Brooklyn. He could not order it. By a 4-3 decision, the proposal has just been adversely reported, in the following remarkable opinion: "It thus appears that the references to these eight magistrates constitute no ground for ordering an investigation of

a general character, since no one of the cases involved moral turpitude or corruption." No pretence there. Moral turpitude, the test for Ellis Island, becomes the test for Brooklyn magistrates.

Chief Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, appointed on the death of the highly respected Mr. McAdoo, and one of the best appointments the Mayor has made, fell heir to a sadly run down job. He has been a staunch ally of the investigation and, long before it began to function, had begun the work of reconditioning and reform. But of the value of any remedial measures, a recent public utterance shows him not too sanguine: "As long as we put men on the bench, not for their ability, but in order to appeal to racial groups, or for contributions, we will continue to have conditions as shocking as those which are now being revealed." Perhaps under such conditions, the net of proven sinners, out of the fifty magistrates in his immediate family, is not so high after all.

THE revelation of police conditions through the ramifications of the inquiry, is perhaps the sad-

dest and most alarming of all. That too is another story and as yet only in its beginning. New York is proud of its police force, and its annual parade is just cause for any civic pride. Hope still lingers that delinquents will be found to represent a very small fraction of its 15,000 members. Forty-one have so far been named. Two have been found guilty of paying a witness to remain in hiding, and dismissed. Seven have been indicted for perjury and suspended. The trial of the others is proceeding leisurely at police headquarters. Meanwhile forty witnesses needed in vice cases have disappeared. One the other day was found strangled in Van Cortlandt Park. Graft disclosures are becoming commonplace. One patrolman, earning \$200 a month, has deposited \$83,057 in six years. A police lieutenant, in the same period has banked \$237,235. Of this \$147,246 has been withdrawn, suggesting to Judge Seabury, participation by "higher-ups".

And all the while New York echoes the mood of the musical comedy line:

"We have the best judges money can buy."

Keep Your Feet off the Table

Soviet Russia Deals With the Restaurant Manners of the Proletariat

By E. BUTTERWORTH

EVERYBODY is more or less interested in a state of Utopia, particularly when a nation or political party dreams dreams and its young men see visions of workless days, plenty of food and no money worries. When the British Labor Party first came into being the ignorant were told, and believed, that capitalist days were over, that slums would be abolished and every man would be as good as his neighbor. With the intervening period of time the Socialistic dreamer has been disillusioned and as a result the last state is no worse than the first.

Now with regard to Russia the majority of us have still to be convinced that their present state is no worse than the one of which our fathers used to tell us, but before we discriminate we must enjoy the Bolshevik hospitality and dine with them.

Tourists are as welcome in Russia as the flowers in May—providing you are not "Ministers of Religion". "Ministers" are highly political in Russia and religion is taboo. The food provided for visitors is plentiful but coarse, and though the soup may have a greasy taste you will find the majority of the fare palatable. Being a "guest" naturally you must be impressed with the civilized behaviour of the Soviets and to help your mind and digestion you will frequently come across large notices posted in the Co-operative restaurants:

BEHAVE YOURSELF AT TABLE

- 1.—Wash your hands before eating.
- 2.—Do not put your hat on the table.
- 3.—Do not help yourself to salt with your fingers.
- 4.—Do not share the same plate with another person.
- 5.—Do not scatter crumbs and cigarette ends on the table.
- 6.—Do not spit or quarrel at meals.

After reading such posters one is tempted to wonder whether or not Russia has really turned into a modern Utopia. To make definitely sure about this point spend an hour in a Communist kitchen—if you can get in.

Many curious ones not of the Soviet creed have tried to persuade the U. S. S. R. guides to let them have a meal with the Russians, but no—what do you think the special restaurants are for? You must therefore be content with the account Fedor Gladkov gives of eating a meal in a communal kitchen—and when you have read it you should be satisfied or perhaps even glad you did not dine with Russia. It is the month of July, 1930. We are in the immense hall of the communal kitchen. The air is unbearably hot; a smell of atrocious cooking and dirt. On innumerable tables everywhere, there are heaps of odds and ends of food, splashes of liquid, stacks of greasy plates. Flies in swarms dance gaily in the sunlight. Their myriads, like a sheet of mother-of-pearl, weave

a cover on the shiny oilcloth of the tables. They are like wild dogs flocking on offal. You are disgusted? Still, all this is true. The humans are accustomed to this sewer. Humbly, without protest, they make their way to the benches and seek a place for their plate among the horrible mess. For they must feed. Everyone for himself! But can you imagine what this means? Hundreds of people in queues at the counter wait for their food. They wait, in mournful silence, an endless time. Perhaps they have just one hour for rest. Yet they must pass this hour in weary waiting. Disorder! Negligence! The whole seems to be governed by a supreme contempt for these masses of workers. The management believes that the essence of the proletarian revolution is the duty of everybody to wait upon himself. It evidently believes that good and healthy food, cleanly and attractively served, is a bourgeois superstition? Do you still want to find your Utopia in "free" Russia? No? Perhaps it is just as well!

Brains of the Beaver

By PAUL MONTGOMERY

SINCE the time when the first Canadian explorers started to make a serious study of the life history and habits of the Canadian beaver an argument has raged around their various activities. Some claim that their skill is a mere matter of instinct and those opposed to them claiming that their engineering and construction works often clearly indicate original thought. I have seen so many instances of difficult problems solved by young beaver that I am a firm advocate of the brain theory. From time to time various Canadian editors have



BEAVER USES NEW MATERIALS

The stone dam put in by the beaver a quarter of a mile upstream with a view to preventing canoes from coming down to the main stream. This is very clear evidence that the Canadian beaver thinks out a problem and then tries to solve it in a real practical manner.

generously allowed me to take up space in the setting forth of various instances and other direct observations that tend to strengthen the theory, and now I have one more to add to the already somewhat lengthy list.

Last summer I was in the vicinity of the extreme west and south of Ontario. The exact location was some one hundred and eighty miles west of Fort William and about eighty miles north of the International boundary. Once the visitor leaves the railway line the only means of carrying on a journey is by canoe. There are a number of magnificent water falls along this boundary route and an increasing number of people, including engineering parties, have been going in to make observations. To get upon

the main canoe route a large beaver dam had to be crossed.

The usual way to cross this dam was to paddle up to its high water side, cut a hole in the dam with an axe and then slide through on the rush of waters. It was good sport and before the offending party had proceeded half a mile the busy beavers were at work repairing the damage. This process was quite satisfactory when one or two parties went through each month but as the visitors increased the beaver decided that something must be done about it. The life of a beaver is much too busy to be spending the entire day repairing dams.

Now here was a situation where instinct did not play any part. The oldest member of the colony could not recall a time when the same situation had arisen and demanded solution. They had seen how their ordinary dam of cut timber and mud was so easily cut by man and his axe, but they had taken it as a mere incident. Now the problem had become so acute that they decided that the only way to stop the nuisance was to prevent the man from reaching their dam.

And this is what the cute little rascals did. They went upstream for a quarter of a mile into a region where there was excellent timber for their ordinary building purposes. But they did not cut one stick of it. Instead they put in a series of stone dams with a view of preventing the floating of canoes down stream. The stones were dragged from the river and fitted together with amazing skill. Some of the stones placed in a hand, spring balance, weighed forty three pounds. The position and construction of these stone dams made their intended purpose very clear. There was no thought of controlling water level. It was clearly a defensive measure and all the top stones were there to tear and bump canoes to pieces and so prevent man from reaching the main dam that controlled the water level. When I saw the new stone dams last July they were nearing completion. They had not stopped destructive man from getting down stream. But they had added a long and sloppy portage to

the route. It was a very pointed answer to the old question; do animals think?

Glorious Wales

THE tide of travel is beginning to set once more towards the British Isles. The severer weather in the winter months leads Canadians to winter in Southern California and Florida, where many of them are still sojourning. When the first breath of spring is suggested, then the would-be traveler consults books of travel associated with the lands across the Atlantic—not Italy or Egypt—but the northern islands whence sailed our ancestors for a home in a new land. The out-going steamers are crowded with Canadians bound for London, Edinburgh, Snowdon and Killarney.

Every year sees a greater number of tourists eager to visit the land of Wales. It has been all too little known by tourists, who have been attracted by the more obvious charms of the larger centres. Yet there is much in the small principality to interest and to inspire. The history of Wales is the story of a brave people, who suffered much to preserve the freedom of their land of hills and streams. The lover of the picturesque cannot fail to be delighted with Wales, the country of purple clad mountains and ancient castles which seem to adorn every hillside. There is modern Wales, with its extensive manufactures and thriving industries; but most visitors prefer to seek the fairy glens and the old shrines which have been hallowed by centuries of pilgrims. Caernarvon Castle, where the heir to the throne of Britain has been crowned Prince of Wales for the last six centuries, is one of the most imposing spots, while Snowdon, with its gleaming crest is easily the greatest natural attraction of a land which is full of beauty. Then you must not forget little St. Davids, just across the border of Welsh Pembrokeshire, where is the old-world St. Davids Cathedral.

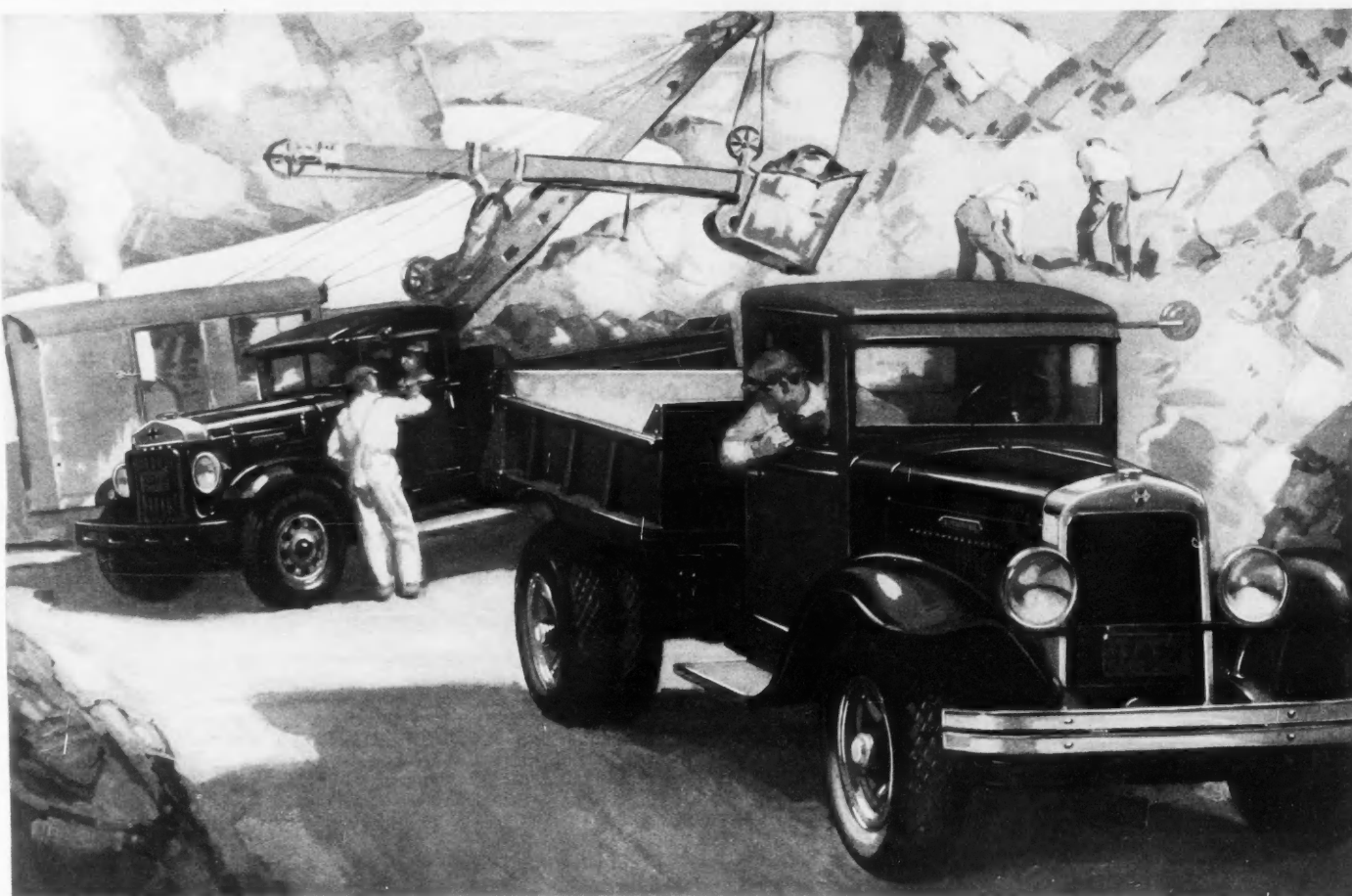
We are told that certain musical notes prevent sleep. So also do certain promissory notes. — *Union Bulletin*.

We received a box of cigars and a cigar-holder for Christmas, and we still trying to effect a merger between the cigar and the holder. — *New York Evening Journal*.

"Daughter," said the father sternly, "I don't like that young man you are out with."

"Yeah?" retorted daughter, "Well don't worry, you're simply poisoning him, too." — *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

A psychologist says that humans are most intelligent at the age of fourteen. Before they've learned many things that ain't so. — *Arizona Producer*.



BUILDING THE HIGHWAYS OF CANADA

FROM the shores of the Gaspé Peninsula, through the bread basket of the prairie provinces, to the blue waters of the Pacific stretches Canada—a mighty domain, great in history, great and strong in the present, and ever building for tomorrow.

This is a story of roads in Canada—a story of International Trucks. Every one knows full well that no province can afford to neglect her roads. Canada has gone on extending the vital arteries so that commerce may flow unobstructed and free. During 1930 millions of dollars were invested in major construction, replacement, and maintenance work by the provinces. An even greater program is ahead for 1931. Year after year more and more mileage opens to motor transportation.

International Trucks in ever-increasing numbers

are helping to build the highways of the Dominion. Road builders have come to regard them as indispensable in the movement of dirt and rock, and in the transportation of materials.

Difficulties beset the builders of Canadian roads at every hand. There is the rough, rugged country of northeastern Quebec; the flat country of the prairie provinces where gravel pits are few and long hauls are necessary; and the mountainous scenic country of British Columbia. But good trucks are made for overcoming such difficulties. Whatever the emergency, Internationals fill the bill and add to their reputation. Everywhere their owners attest their sterling performance and economy. Entrust your own hauling to trucks like these—they will give you both speed and stamina in good measure.

SERVICE HAS A LOT TO DO WITH IT

International Harvester maintains Company-owned branches of these 19 points in Canada:

Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Ont. — Montreal, Quebec, Que. — St. John, N.B. — Brandon, Winnipeg, Man. — Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Alta. — Weyburn, N. Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Sask. — Vancouver, B. C.

Besides these, there are dealers in many sections to protect International Trucks at work. All over Canada International owners are served the same way.

The new International Truck line includes trucks for every need: Special Delivery, 1/4-ton; Six-Speed Special, 1-ton; Speed Trucks, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2, and 3-ton; Heavy-Duty Trucks, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 5-ton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA
Truck Factory located at Chatham, Ont.

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS



THE LATE NELLIE MELBA AS MARGUERITE

World famous prima donna who passed away in her native city of Melbourne, Australia, on Feb. 22nd. Her maiden name was Helen Porter Mitchell and she came of Scottish stock. While still a young woman she married a Captain Armstrong, and became a concert favorite in Australia. She went to London and Paris in 1886 and after a years study under Madame Marchesi made her grand opera debut at Brussels as Gilda in "Rigoletto". In 1888 she made her debut in Covent Garden in "Lucia di Lammermoor" and continued to dominate the scene in that famous opera house for many years, her most popular role being Marguerite in "Faust". She introduced the role of Mimi in "Bohème" (her favorite) to England. She had appeared in every important city of the world, including many appearances in Canada. Her voice was remarkably even, pure, and high with much substance and she was for at least thirty years the foremost bravura singer of her sex in the world. The above is from a photograph taken about 1898 when she was at the zenith of her fame and in her late thirties.

The Unseen Value That Makes The New Ford a Fine Car

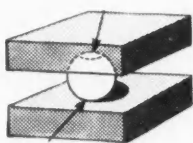
*Large number of
ball and roller bearings reduces
friction and wear and gives
greater reliability and economy*

YOU step into the new Ford, press your foot on the starter and away you go. Smoothly, evenly, it carries you along your way for many thousands of miles each year. You have no fear of mechanical trouble and you accept its good performance as a matter of course. You have confidence that it will serve you faithfully and well under all conditions.

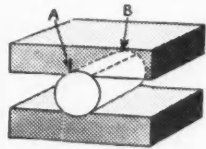
Though you may never lift the hood of your car, it is interesting to know some of the reasons for the reliability of the Ford and its economy of operation and up-keep. The extensive use of ball and roller bearings is an example of value far above the price.

These ball and roller bearings—and there are more than twenty of them in the new Ford—allow moving parts to run smoothly and freely, thus reducing friction and wear to a minimum. To you as a car owner, this means smooth, quiet mechanical operation, more speed and power, increased gasoline mileage, greater durability and longer life.

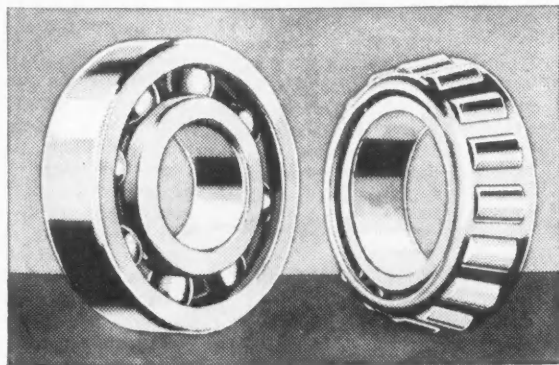
The function of the ball and roller bearings of the new Ford is similar to that of the jewels in a watch. Since they are placed at every point in the chassis where they are needed to prevent friction, the new Ford may be called a full-jeweled car, in the same sense that a fine watch is full-jeweled.



This simple illustration shows how the ball bearings in the new Ford minimize friction by reducing contact surface between moving parts.



Roller bearings are used in the new Ford wherever a wide bearing surface is needed. The contact is along the entire line marked A and B.



Here are types of ball and roller bearings used in the new Ford. Bearings of the ball and roller type are placed at more than twenty points in the chassis to reduce friction and wear. Each bearing assembly contains a number of separate balls or rollers as shown in the illustration above.

The deciding factor as to which type shall be used is what is best for the car and for Ford owners.

Steering is made easier and safer in the new Ford because of the roller bearings in the front wheels, at the spindle bolts and in the steering mechanism. There are ball bearings on the clutch and ball and roller bearings in the transmission. A roller bearing on the drive shaft at the universal joint provides perfect alignment of those vital parts and prevents loss of power. Adjustments on the rear axle pinion and differential are made unnecessary by the close limits to which those roller bearings are held. The ball bearing on the generator armature



As important as the number of ball and roller bearings in the new Ford is their adequate size, and the manner in which each type has been selected for the work it has to do.

Ball bearings are used where their ball-shaped construction will give the greatest smoothness and efficiency. Roller bearings are used wherever a larger

REDUCED FORD PRICES

Standard Bodies

Roadster	\$515	Tudor Sedan	\$585
Phaeton	520	Sport Coupe	600
Coupe	585	Fordor Sedan	705

De Luxe Bodies

De Luxe Roadster	\$570	Victoria	\$695
De Luxe Phaeton	695	Cabriolet	710
De Luxe Coupe	630	Town Sedan	755
De Luxe Tudor Sedan		\$635	

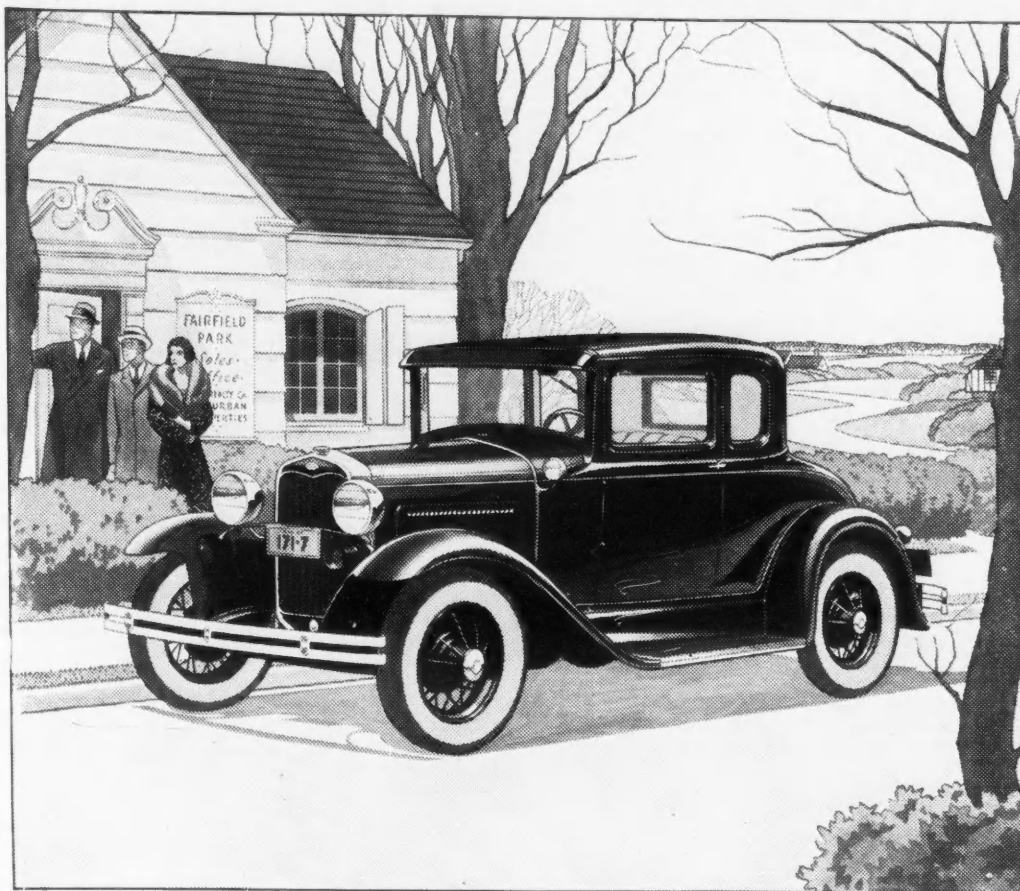
All prices f.o.b. East Windsor, Ontario, plus taxes. Bumpers and spare tire extra at small cost.

You can purchase a Ford for a small down payment, on convenient terms, through your Ford dealer.

gives greater reliability to that important part of the electrical system.

The value of the large number of ball and roller bearings in the new Ford is especially apparent after the first year. By reducing wear, they also reduce the cost of up-keep and the need of replacement parts.

In many other parts of the new Ford you find this same high quality of materials and fine craftsmanship in manufacture. The performance of the car under the severest driving conditions reflects the value that has been built into it.



THE NEW FORD DE LUXE COUPE

The De Luxe Coupe is a striking example of the rich finish of the new Ford cars. Attractive colors give added charm to its grace of line and contour. Upholstered in luxurious mohair. Here, at a low price, is everything you want or need in a motor car — distinctive beauty, safety, comfort, speed, power, ease of control, reliability, economy and long life. Ask your Ford dealer for a demonstration.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED



NO ONE IS COMPLETELY WELL DRESSED WITHOUT A Genuine BORSALINO

THE FINEST HIGH-GRADE HATS IN THE WORLD

PRICED UP TO \$15

All the New Spring BORSALINOS

are sold at the Four Downtown Corner Stores of

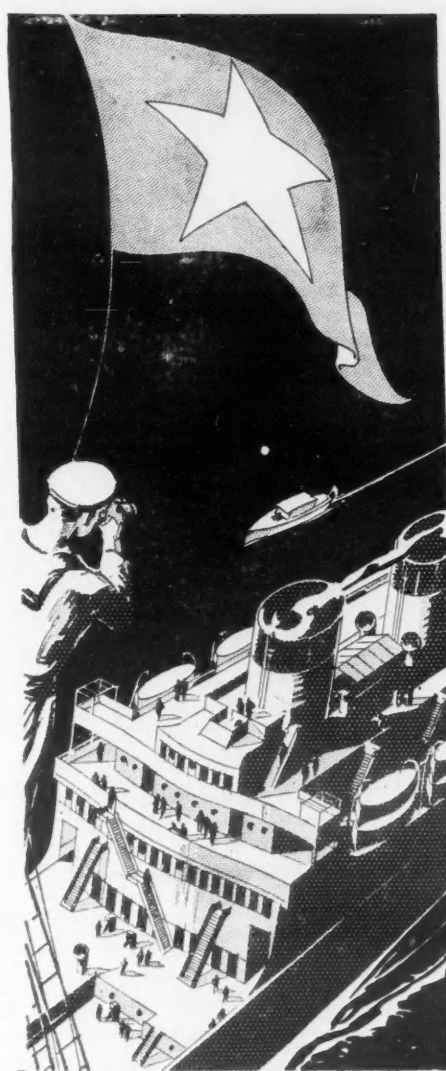
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"Capitals of Europe" Tour

A thousand miles of motoring through rural England—the seventeen principal cities and fashionable resorts of the Continent—de luxe and first class hotels—a superior tour for the discriminating traveler—personally conducted—reasonable cost—Itinerary sent on request.

CUTHBERT LOCKHART TOURS, 134 Carlton St., TORONTO, ONT.



WHITE STAR HAS SAILED THE SEVEN SEAS SINCE 1869

PILOTS IN WORLD PORTS KNOW WHITE STAR ★

For 62 years, White Star has sailed the seven seas. Her flag means ocean travel in the true British tradition.

Utter luxury in appointments and accommodation; a cuisine planned for sea-sharpened appetites; organized and always interesting entertainment; the amenities of an exclusive club. These are the things White Star has always emphasized and on them built its reputation.

Today, her ships are more luxurious than ever; their service smarter; their appointments more inclusive. A crossing on one is a lasting, joyous memory of pleasure and well-being.

In fact many regard a White Star voyage as the piece-de-resistance of tour or trip.

Crack White Star liners reflecting the exacting standards of the famed Majestic, Olympic and Homeric, sail from Montreal. Book on one for a brilliant voyage.

\$330 Minimum rate for a 30-day all-expense Tour visiting 6 countries. This is typical of the economical rates now offered by White Star. For full information on this and other Tours or for help in planning individual itineraries, phone, write or call us at 55 King Street East, Toronto or consult any Authorized Steamship Agent.

Highlights of Sport

W. T. Tilden II----N. H. L. Home
Stretch---Second Battle of Syracuse

By N. A. B.

THE latest blow to American tennis hopes in the Davis Cup competition with France is the announcement of the retirement into business of Johnny Doeg, youthful U.S. national singles champion. Coming close on the heels of Bill Tilden's withdrawal into the professional ranks where he scores one hollow victory after another over the Czech Kozeluh, Doeg's exit makes it possible that the 1931 American team may not even reach the finals with France. The great French ace, Rene Lacoste, intended to return this year to help Cochet, Borotra and Brugnon defend the Cup, but an operation removed him from their ranks. Even without Lacoste, Cochet, Borotra and Brugnon form a combination sufficiently strong to fear no attack from a hitherto-dangerous American team, whose cleverest members are now the agile but unseasoned Lott and Frank Shields.

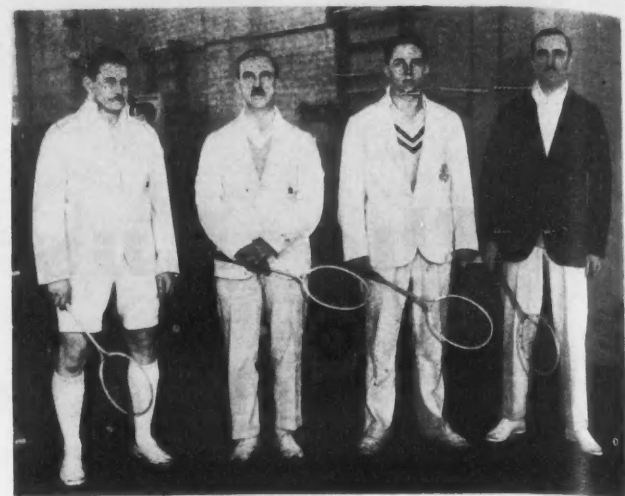
THE game's leading exponent, William Tatem Tilden II, has now retired to professional pastures where all opposition leaves him so little worry that he can devote most of his time to his three other great passions, the stage, music and bridge. Bill once played baseball and hockey as well. He was schooled in tennis by his brother, Marmaduke, who beat the eight-times-world's champion consistently, but died before Bill rose to the peak of the tennis world. Gifted with an unusual degree of self-consciousness before an audience and hampered by a high-pitched voice, Bill is by no means as fine a Thespian as a volleyer. In

contract bridge, at which he is said to display a finished finesse, he pairs with his long-time tennis partner, Francis T. Hunter and topples the experts as they come. He has the largest collection of grand opera records extant and an equal fund of curious and antagonizing mannerisms. He is devoted to cigarettes and celebrities, and steadily eschews marriage and alcohol. He is similarly devoted to writing and the sight of his name in print. He is reputed to have a craze for chocolate ice cream, and a good meal before every big match, a meal which usually consists of a steak or chop with hashed brown potatoes. He is warmly spoken of by both friends and enemies, who often change their status. Such is the nature of the greatest monarch the tennis court has ever known, who has now likely entered into his "last quarter" as a luminary, since in the pro. ranks, like Alexander and Bobby Jones, he has no more worlds to conquer.

WITH the close of the N.H.L. season not far off, there has been little appreciable change in the clubs' standing. Canadiens and Boston are away out in front in their sections, Maple Leafs consolidating their position of Canadian runners-up, Maroons of Montreal, Chicago Hawks, New York Rangers relatively sure of play-off positions. After a rousing 5-5 tie with Canadiens the Leafs took a bad rap from the inconsistent Maroons and then downed Rangers decisively 5-2. Two facts about the Leafs stand out, that they are often in a semi-coma in the first period of a game, but battle like demons at the finish. Similarly a star team may justly fear them while second-raters may catch them napping. With the signing recently of the Marlboros' O.H.A. stars, Bob Gracie and Alex. Levinsky, the Leafs made a noticeable step toward bettering their Stanley Cup chances. Gracie is a clever fast hard-skating forward who was a leading goal-getter in amateur ranks and scored a smart goal in his pro debut. At odd moments the Leaf forwards show signs of lethargy and Gracie will have his opportunities. Levinsky is a big rugged old-time body-checker, of the belligerent type that pleases N.H.L. fans. Opposing forwards can expect many a lusty knock from this stout Leaflet. With old masters like Day and the great Clancy to teach him, Levinsky will go far in the pro ranks. A defence of Clancy-Levinsky would certainly bring out the Cohens and Kellys to root the Leafs onward.

Maroons' play-off hopes got a severe jolt when their flashiest forward, Hooley Smith, was seriously injured in a resumption of his old feud with Starr of Ottawa. Starr sent Hooley into the boards so hard that the latter broke his left wrist and will be out until the 1931-32 season. This cuts down Maroons' chances for the valued silverware, as they will likely go out on the first round of the play-offs.

The consensus of opinion among sporting editors in N.H.L. cities in selecting an all-star team reads as follows: Goal, Gardner, (Chi.); Defence, Clancy (Leafs), Shore, (Boston); centre, Morenz, (Canadiens); right wing, W. Cook (N.Y. Rangers); left wing, Joliet (Canadiens).



UPHOLDERS OF THE MAPLE LEAF AT BADMINTON

The picked Canadian team that opposed the championship U.S. Badminton team in an exhibition match at the University Club in Boston, Mass., recently. Left to right, J. Cameron, G. G. Blackstock, J. Taylor and Cyril Andrews.

—Wide World Photo.

OVER in Syracuse they seem to take their pro hockey as seriously as do the fans in Peapod Centre when the Podunk sextette comes to town. For the second time state troopers have been called out to cool and curb the ardor of Syracuse fans at the local Coliseum. The stars of the Buffalo Bisons seem to have an uncanny facility when it comes to turning Syracuse, team and fans, into a splendid imitation of Bedlam. On March 8 the Bisons defeated the Syracuse Stars 5-2, a Homeric players' melee took place, a stout struggle in the penalty box, a sportsmanlike attempt to mob the visiting players, and, as a last act thrill, the timely arrival of the U.S. Militia. It must have A1 melodrama but pretty poor pro hockey when compared to that played in the civilized N.H.L. where an increase in fights and penalties means a decrease in goals scored.

THE great Jim Thorpe, finest all-round athlete the United States has ever known, was discovered recently plying a busy pick and shovel in California with a road-gang. Jim, who ran wild through all opposition once to place the great Carlisle Indian team where Rockne's team is to-day in American football, once was a baseball star, and once almost won an Olympiad single-handed for his country. He was a true athletic superman, and recently the sprinter-turned-writer, Charlie Paddock, wrote several articles about him under the heading of "Chief Bright Path." The path's ending seems none too bright, shadowed over by Jim's own too genial nature and the forgetfulness of a great sporting public. The roar of the crowd is rare music, but music of astonishing brevity.

Making the Man Chevalier Shops in Paris

By Norman John

FOUR of the best known figures resident in the United States have purchased shirts in the Arcades Champs Elysees, Paris, and all from the one establishment. Whether or not you admit that such recognition must be deserved or that the four are the best known in the U.S. is aside from the point; they all bought shirts from d'Ahetze and they, the four, are Colonel Charles Lindbergh, Adolphe Menjou, Douglas Fairbanks and Maurice Chevalier — perhaps you have heard of them.

I don't see that these purchases signify anything in particular, except that these four exceedingly well dressed people have been to Paris and that d'Ahetze impressed them. On the other hand, domestic makers have access to the same

fabrics as the best in Europe and hops to the other side have proved in most instances to be quite unnecessary. However stylists on the side of the water pay particular attention to the things worn by these notables and are quick to place the best of their introductions in the better stores. Chevalier has introduced a refreshing style note into America.

I would say that his favorite colors are soft blues and greys. The blue has a touch of the latter setting it apart as a dove grey that is soft to the complexion and blends with almost every color scheme. Among shirts that he has secured from this European house there is a beautiful blue silk with a white spot. While the shirt is styled to be worn with odd white collars, matching collars are also supplied with a new feature. A bow tie is attached to the turn-over portion of the collar, which when tied makes a complete match of collar, shirt and tie.

CHEVALIER has also selected white silk shirts with white satin spots which are intended to wear with white collars. Another creation is termed the St. Moritz. The chief feature to the shirt is to do with two rings placed at each point of the inside neckband of the collar. The tie instead of being placed under the collar around the neck in the conventional manner is run through these two metal rings and tied as usual. This is cooler and more comfortable arrangement for summertime.

For more formal lounge clothes Chevalier favors the shirt with the small stiff front, with collar attached. This demi-bosom shirt with stiff collar attached is made without a front collar stud. The collar is held in position due to a naturally rounded shape and the adjustment of the necktie. The effect is said to produce a more comfortable arrangement.

While we mention the fact that this internationally famous stage personage prefers silk shirts, I cannot accept this as an established tendency. I find the tendency rather toward finely woven English Zephyrs. Turning to the general trend in sports wear Chevalier favors rather broad patterns. However these are selected because they photograph better, the making of moving pictures. I am of the impression that the same consideration enters into the selection of his shirtings, the shirt possessing a sheen which is attractive before the camera.

WHEREAS he has selected several sports outfits in a herringbone pattern, and heavy designs the tendency present is actually toward pattern of neater design. Last year was really the first season during which pastel shades were worn by men to any extent. It is reasonable to assume that they will continue throughout at least one more season. Decidedly masculine effects can be achieved even with robin egg blue and canary sweaters through the use of contrasting plus fours and headwear. A casual sweater with dark brown plus fours can be decidedly effective.

In Chevalier's choice of ties, sporting device figures prominently. These have been reported seen at Deauville and Biarritz last summer, and there is no doubt the influence of Chevalier will have a certain reaction on their popularity which is showing growth.

He has his initials and date of purchase embroidered on the breast of his shirts and pajamas. Here is a detail of the wardrobe which merits consideration. It is the hall mark of quality not to be ignored.



SPEED HERO HAILED

Cpt. Sir Malcolm Campbell, world speed king, and his wife, acknowledging the cheers of the crowd at Waterloo on his return to England.

**WHITE
STAR
LINE**

CANADIAN SERVICE

1881 FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY 1931



RAILS *and* RESOURCES

WHERE the forces of nature upheaved the vast barrier of the Canadian Rockies the picks of the first construction crews uncovered mineral deposits. The rails that led to the mines subsequently furnished a means of developing and marketing their ores. ¶ No one ever dreamed that linking the oceans by rail would disclose so much treasure this side the Pacific. ¶ Steadily the road goes on, today as then, discovering, developing, settling and building the Dominion.

The Canadian Pacific Railway maintains a Department of Development, the chief function of which is to initiate, stimulate and foster the development of natural resources in the territory served by its lines. The Department is continually engaged in obtaining and distributing reliable information regarding a wide variety of these resources, developed, partially developed, or wholly undeveloped, included under five main groups—minerals, forests, agriculture, fisheries and water power.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TODAY

The Canadian Pacific Railway runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Its liners sail from Vancouver and Victoria to Japan and China, and from Montreal, Quebec and Saint John to Great Britain and the Continent. It operates winter cruises to the Mediterranean, the West Indies and Round the World, and a winter service to Bermuda. Its chateaux and hotels represent the latest word in comfort and luxury. Its telegraph service employs 225,000 miles of wire. Its express travellers' cheques are current all over the world. Canadian Pacific offices and agents are to be found everywhere.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ON THE AIR

By ARTHUR WALLACE

WILLIAM COSGRAVE, president of the Irish Free State, will address the people of this continent on Sunday afternoon, March 15, in the first radio program ever to be broadcast from Ireland. His words will be broadcast through nationwide facilities of the National Broadcasting Company.

Cosgrave will touch on varied subjects including economic development in Ireland, the desire for international peace ties, the Eucharistic Conference of 1932 and the Chicago World's Fair of 1933. The Irish Free State president will speak from the executive office of the Government Building in Dublin.

The program from Ireland is scheduled for 1.30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. It will be preceded by a studio program entitled *Echoes of Erin* in which an orchestra and vocalists will interpret favorite melodies of the Emerald Isle.

Romance of Canada

THE massive fortress of Louisbourg built by the French at an expenditure of 30 million livres was known as the "Dunkirk of America." It commanded the outer defences of Canada and Pitt rightly saw in 1757 its capture the first step in the defeat of France overseas. An expedition under Admiral Boscawen and Amherst set sail early in 1758. By effective military strategy the French fleet sent to the aid of the fortress was chased out of the way and Louisbourg isolated.

Dracour, the Governor, was a gallant and able soldier and in Madame Dracour, his wife, he found a spirit equal to his own. For two months, cut off from supplies and assistance, he repulsed a force three times as great as his own. Dracour held out but at length, largely owing to the brilliance and dash of a young English general, James Wolfe, the brave garrison was forced to capitulate and the first key to the final capture of Canada was won. This epic

story in Canada's history will be broadcast in the C.N.R. "Romance of Canada" series on Thursday, March 19th, at 10.00 p.m.

Concerts

ON THE Simmons program of March 16, at 8.30 p.m., Giovanni Martinelli, Metropolitan tenor, will be heard.

The program of March 23 will present Maria Jeritza, noted Metropolitan soprano and on that of March 30, Sigrid Onegin, celebrated Metropolitan contralto, will be heard. All of these singers will present programs of the world's best loved songs.

Cost of Admission

SETTING a new record for brevity of commercial announcements, it is claimed, for sponsored programs, Arthur Pryor's Military Band will go on the air over a coast-to-coast Columbia hook-up six nights a week commencing Monday, March 16, with only twenty words of advertising at the beginning and end of each program.

"The lowest cost of admission on the air today"—meaning the twenty advertising words—is how the sponsors bill their fifteen-minute concert, 8 to 8.15 p.m., EST., every night but Sunday, with a repetition for the benefit of mid-Western and Pacific Coast audiences from 11.15 to 11.30 p.m., EST. The cost of commercial announcement is figured at \$133 an advertising word.

New Star to Broadcast

LILY PONS, latest sensation in the world of music, who in two months has made operatic history at the Metropolitan and will go down in the annals of that famous institution as the most significant operatic "find" of a decade, will make her radio debut Easter Sunday.

The dazzling new coloratura will bring her voice to an NBC network



OO! LA! LA! FOR RADIO

Columbia Broadcasting System assured listeners-in of a real treat when they announced the inimitable and famous French star, Irene Bordoni, for a series of new programs which started at 9 p.m., E.S.T., on Sunday, March 8th. Musical comedy, vaudeville and motion picture audiences have acclaimed the international comedienne, now radio gives her a much greater audience.

Sunday, April 5, during a program sponsored by the Victor division of the RCA-Victor Company. The broadcast will be heard from 7.30 to 8 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

One afternoon, less than two months ago, Pons sang "Lucia di Lammermoor" at New York's Metropolitan Opera. Box holders and galleryites liked her better than any newcomer in years, and Pons left the stage that night, famous. Still, little was known about her. Metropolitan debuts have been dull lately. Coloraturas seemed out of vogue. Newspapermen had not thought investigation of this one worth while. But Pons in "Lucia" changed their minds.

Greater triumph was yet to come in Verdi's "Rigoletto" a few nights later. Boxes were filled with fashionable Wednesday-nighters. The entire house was tensely expectant. In the "Caro nome" aria Lily Pons stopped the show. Applause lasted ten minutes by the clock. At the end of the second act she took ten curtain calls. After the final curtain five hundred cheering enthusiasts stayed thirty-five minutes, recalling her thirty times.

We Speak for Those

J. MACNAB WILSON, managing director of the Toronto Humane Society, is giving a series of addresses to radio fans who are interested in the prevention of cruelty to animals. Mr. Wilson is known throughout the length and breadth of Canada as a leader among citizens who "speak for those who cannot speak for themselves." The weekly talk given by Mr. Wilson has proven to be of great interest to hundreds of listeners of CFRB and if you are interested in animals, the hour is 6.15 p.m. Thursdays.

To Ease the Pain

CHARLES AVELLONE, WTAM musician and station clown caused fellow artists slight consternation the other night when dining at one of Cleveland's swanky restaurants. At the end of the meal he calmly asked for the check saying "please put an aspirin tablet with it."

Chevalier

BEING a good Frenchman and possessing that attribute of good Frenchmen, imagination, Maurice Chevalier is not so much interested in the money he will make broadcasting twenty-six weeks as he is in the drama of the thing.

Chevalier, when he approaches that little black box isn't going to see just a black box but thousands of firesides. He said so in person, expressing himself carefully in English, which he speaks remarkably well.

On meeting Chevalier it isn't hard to understand why he's a favorite with both men and women. It's the man's inherent simplicity. If he weren't a theatrical star, if he moved among business men, he'd be characterized as a "good guy."

Chevalier is most emphatically not "high hat." He's retained a certain boyish optimism and enthusiasm that the audience, unconsciously or consciously, loves him for. He hasn't let life do things to him. Even in the early days when he earned all of seventy-two cents a week as a carpenter's helper and then lost job after job, this optimism never left him.

First a carpenter, then an electrician, a printer, a painter of doll's faces, he failed miserably. Success smiled on him as a nail-maker. But he spent his spare time singing, doing imitations. Soon he was singing in the Casino des Tourelles, from which he obtained three francs an evening, four nights a week. His imitations of popular stars won him a chance to meet



NOW HEARD FOR HOUR

Maurice Chevalier's voice is now heard for a full hour on Sunday evenings. Since the broadcast of Sunday, March 8, the Gallic film star is featured on an hour long program instead of the former half hour. Maurice will do a lot more on the elongated program.

Mistinguette, one of France's foremost musical comedy actresses. Scanning his well-scrubbed and shining face, that lady spoke words of prophecy. "You need have no worry for the future with a face like yours," she said in farewell. Oddly enough, at the end of a few years, he was her dancing partner in the "Folies Bergere."

In 1913 he took time off for his compulsory military training, only to see the war break right on the heels of its completion. He came out wounded and a prisoner in Germany. He and a friend passed themselves off as Red Cross workers and escaped. France gave him the Military Cross.

Elsie Janis got him to play opposite her in a London revue, "Hello America!" He even went to Argentina. But America, while it beckoned him, might hold great success, and again it might not. Meanwhile he was the toast of Parisian music halls. Tourists came home singing his praises. Finally he capitulated to the insistent demand of film impresarios. Chevalier came to America.

Get the Facts



"This blood pressure instrument is somewhat like a barometer. To a sea-captain, the reading of the barometer indicates storms or fair weather ahead. To me, a reading of your blood pressure indicates easy or labored heart action."

FAULTY blood pressure may be caused by focal infections anywhere in the body, by poisoning from the left-overs of previous infectious diseases, sometimes by overweight or overwork or continued high nervous tension in either working or living conditions. But it may be caused by something more obscure. Worry, fear, anger, hate are frequently responsible for high blood pressure.

Your own blood pressure varies many points during the course of the day. In the normal person these variations are within reasonable limits. Often high blood pressure can be brought back to normal by finding and removing the cause. But sometimes it is not possible or even desirable to reduce it. Then comes a time when a change must be made in diet and physical activities if the overworked heart is to have a fair chance to carry on.

There are thousands of men and women today who are active even though their blood pressure registers many points above normal. They have learned how to regulate their lives.

If you haven't had a reading of your blood pressure within a year it is not safe to assume that it is the same as it was last year or two or three years ago. Faulty blood pressure is not like a rash or a cough that immediately makes itself known.

Blood pressure can and sometimes does steadily mount, month after month, giving no indication by pain or trouble in breathing. But when it is abnormal, doctors of experience regard it as a grave warning calling for prompt action.

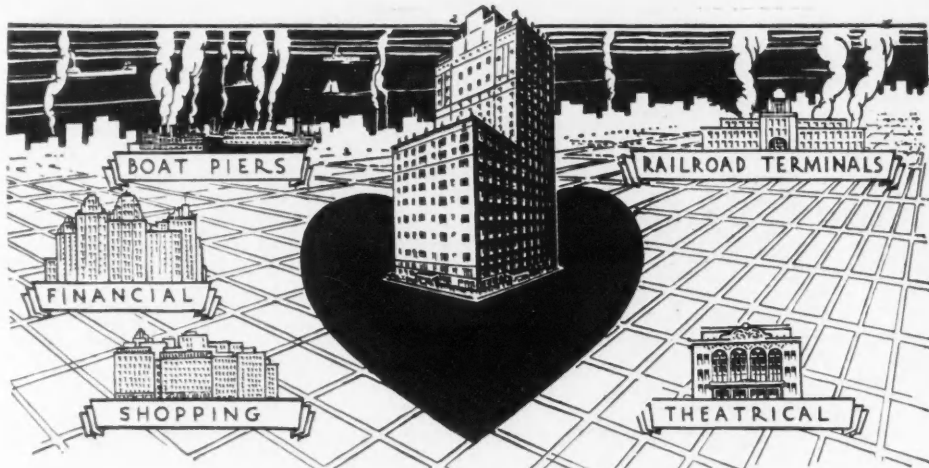
Send for the Metropolitan's booklet, "Give Your Heart a Chance," which describes high blood pressure. Ask for Booklet 3-T-31 which will be mailed free.



METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, President

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE • OTTAWA, CANADA



In the HEART of DETROIT

HOTEL FORT SHELBY is located in the center of "downtown" Detroit.

It is just around the corner from the Union Station, serving the Pere Marquette, the Wabash, the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. No other large Detroit hotel is so near the Michigan Central Terminal, the principal airports, or steamship piers. The shopping, theatre, financial, insurance and wholesale districts are practically at its door. Hotel Fort Shelby is known the world over for its luxurious, commodious rooms . . . its inviting lobby . . . its tempting, delicious food . . . its attractive rates and informal hospitality. 4 900 units . . . all equipped with servitor and private bath. Rooms as low as \$3.00 . . . suites \$10.00 and upwards.

Motorists are relieved of their automobiles at the door without service charge. Write for free road map, and your copy of "Aglow with Friendliness," our unique and fascinating magazine.

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"AGLOW WITH FRIENDLINESS"

E. J. BRADWELL, Manager
DETROIT

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● A new giantess with a new transatlantic luxury note . . . space! More than this, a 5-day giantess. The huge new Empress of Britain speeds to Europe via the St. Lawrence Seaway . . . shortest and most direct route.

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● Canadian Pacific has 13 giantess liners sailing from Montreal and Quebec to 9 European ports.
● Every First-Class feature known to ocean travel aboard the 3 great white Empresses . . . from Quebec direct to Cherbourg and Southampton. Last word in Cabin Class aboard 4 regal Duchesses, 20,000-gross-ton sister ships . . . from Montreal to Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow. Also 6 popular, lower-cost Cabin Class liners . . . from Montreal to Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, London, Southampton, Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, Tourist Third and Third Class, too.

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To the Orient, via Hawaii, or speedy express. Winter Cruises . . . Round-the-World, Mediterranean, West Indies, Bermuda, weekly from New York.

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Canadian Pacific

Information and reservations, from your own agent
J. BLACK MACKAY, General Agent,
Canadian Pacific Bldg., Toronto

SATURDAY NIGHT

SOCIETY • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • GARDENS

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 14, 1931

WHO'S WHO AMONG THE YOUNGER SET



PHYLLIS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Manning, Toronto. Photo by Ashley and Crippen, Toronto.



MRS. H. L. TUDHOPE and daughter of Toronto. Photo by Charles Aylett, Toronto.



LOUISE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Byers, Calgary. Photo by Ashley and Crippen, Toronto.



ROBERT, son of the Hon. and Mrs. Leopold Macaulay, Toronto. Photo by Charles Aylett.



MRS. A. GORDON CAMERON, with baby Alfred Gordon, Toronto. Photo by J. Kennedy, Toronto.



HUGH, son of the Hon. and Mrs. Leopold Macaulay, Toronto. Photo by Charles Aylett.

MR. WILFRID BOLE, with daughters, Barbara, Beverley, Virginia, of Toronto.—Photo by Charles Aylett, Toronto.



MARY PAMELA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Walker, Toronto. Photo by Ashley and Crippen, Toronto.

MRS. JAMES LOCKHART (formerly Beatrice Corsan) with Diana, James Watson, Jr. and Araby, Toronto.—Photo by J. Kennedy, Toronto.



TEN POSITIONS FROM
WHICH TO CHOOSE.

WHAT DOES THIS
MEAN?

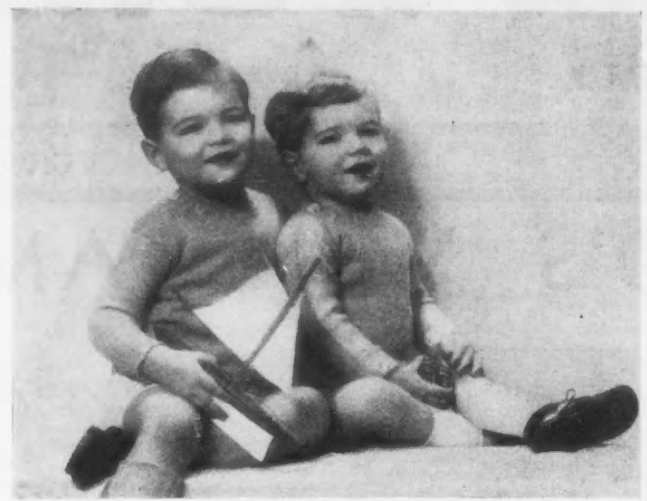
It means that when you have your baby's photograph taken you want to be sure of a good pose, of natural expression Because of new and unexcelled studio equipment Ashley & Crippen are now prepared to offer you ten proofs of different positions and expressions from which to make your choice.

ASHLEY & CRIPPEN
PHOTOGRAPHS

83 BLOOR STREET WEST
TORONTO ONTARIO CANADA

\$25.
DOZEN
AND UP

AMONG THE YOUNGER SET



DENNIS AND BRIAN, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Case, Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley and Crippen, Toronto.



KATHARINE LAWER, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Widdifield, Detroit, and granddaughter of Mrs. Geo. Clatworthy and Judge C. H. Widdifield, Toronto.



MAYNARD, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Denison, Ottawa.—Photo by Paul Horsdal, Ottawa.

"WHATEVER WILL I DO?"



Jimmy had been ailing for a couple of days . . . but she didn't think it was serious—till this afternoon . . . she called the doctor . . . hospital tomorrow . . . just a minor operation, but it couldn't wait.

Whatever would she do? She must be with Jimmy . . . but there was the baby too. If mother were only there . . . but a letter couldn't reach mother till late tomorrow.

Then she thought of the telephone. In two minutes she was speaking to her mother. Yes, she could catch the evening train—would be there at 8 in the morning.

What a relief! Now she could go about her preparations for the morrow. The telephone had made everything easy. And the cost of the call had been less than a dollar.

Evening rates on "Any-one" (station-to-station) calls begin at 7 p.m. Night rates begin at 8:30 p.m. Just give "Long Distance" the number you want—it speeds up the service.



W. J. CAIRNS,
Manager.

Marriages

The wedding of Priscilla Bernice, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Myron McBride, of Winnipeg, and Mr. Harold Stuart Hanson, took place quietly in the chapel of All Saint's Church on February 21st. After the ceremony the young couple left, by motor, for California.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Heenan, daughter of the Hon. Peter Heenan, former Minister of Labor, to Mr. Nelson D. Porter, Jr., of Ottawa,

has been announced in Ottawa. The ceremony took place in September very quietly owing to the serious illness at that time of the bride's mother, the Rev. J. J. O'Gorman officiating.

Mrs. Porter is an active officer of the Twentieth Century Liberal Club and toured the Dominion last year in the interests of the Liberal party. Mr. Porter is the eldest son of Mr. Nelson D. Porter, former Mayor of Ottawa. The couple are leaving for Toronto and on their return will take up their residence in the Capital.

Only a few friends witnessed the marriage, Miss Betty Ward was bridesmaid and Mr. A. M. D. Fairbairn, secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, supported the groom. His Honor gave the bride away. The couple left on the afternoon boat for Vancouver.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Cope, daughter of Mrs. W. H. Cope, of Winnipeg, and Mr. Charles Valentine Rannard, took place quietly at St. Luke's Church on February 14th.



SHIRLEY MARGARET, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Clouse, Toronto, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Westwood.—Photo by Cyril Planley.



PATRICIA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Doherty, Chicago. Mrs. Doherty was Miss Kitty Armour, of Vancouver.



MARJORIE ANN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton A. Fitzsimmons, Ottawa.—Photo by Paul Horsdal.



WILLIAM DONALD, son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Davidson, Toronto.—Photo by Paul Horsdal, Ottawa.

BABYHOOD!



By courteous permission of Mr. and Mrs. Eileen McLean.

Charles Aylett

Elgin 6714

96 YONGE STREET
TORONTO

A WINSOME look—an elfish glance—capture the elusive charm of babyhood before it is too late. In days to come, all the gold on earth will not buy back one baby smile.

Have an Aylett portrait taken now, it will prove an imperishable record as the years go by.

AMONG THE YOUNGER SET



WILLIAM MACDONALD, son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald G. Ross and grandson of His Honor, the Lt.-Governor of Ontario. Photo by Ashley and Crippen.



The Avon Knit "Bit-tone" Ensemble

SATISFYING the exacting demands of the chic tailored sportswoman, this smart ensemble with godet-manipulated skirt and bitone lacy weave jumper, in the finest silk and wool, retains incomparably its original truly inspired lines.

at smart shops

AVON KNIT
SPORTSWEAR



MARGARET, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. A. Duff, Toronto. Photo by Charles Aylett.



JOSEPH, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Lennard, Montreal. Photo by Notman & Son, Montreal.



MRS. J. H. STEWART, of Vancouver, and grandson, Stewart Alistair, son of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. A. T. MacLean. Photo by Vanderpant, Vancouver.

"It was not the thing to do when I was a girl!"



ELDERLY LADIES often say that no-one these days sits up and sits straight.

Times have changed and Snyder's Chesterfield Suites have answered to the demand of the harassed nervous systems of the "Nineteen-Thirties". They are great big "cushy" things that know just where the tired nerves and muscles are and how to pet and pamper them.

The depth of comfort of Snyder's upholstered furniture is hidden 'way down in the workmanship, the filling and the springs. See it at your furniture dealer's. Sink down on it! Lie back on it! Curl up on it. Enjoy the great strength of its softness—the softness of its strength.

Strength Built In Heavy, flawless Canadian hardwood, dowelled and glued and screwed . . . interlaced Jute Hessian Scotch webbing. No slack; no danger of slack . . . double-cone coils of oil tempered steel wire . . . more springs than in any other deep upholstered furniture.

Comfort Built In Every spring is buried under a profusion of fine, loose, curly sea moss, real curled hair, a smooth silky layer of cotton felt and over all coverings specially chosen for utility, long wear and beauty.



The Snyder-built suite illustrated is of loose flap pillow construction with down-filled seat, back and arms; spring edge seat and spring back with down-filled pad arm. Finish is walnut. Outer covering is of mulberry velvet.

Write for SNYDER'S FREE COLOR HARMONY WHEEL conciseguide by which you may work out for your own home, interior color schemes that you know beyond doubt to be in complete and perfect harmony.

SNYDER'S

SANI-BILT LIVING ROOM FURNITURE

SNYDER'S LIMITED, WATERLOO, ONT.

Bathing for Beauty

By ISABEL MORGAN

THE artist and the plumber have become allies. And the result is bathrooms of a degree of luxuriousness and beauty that has not been approached since the time when the glory of Rome was at its height. The Romans with their customary organizing genius and love of luxury developed to a degree before unknown not only the technique, but also the planning of bath buildings.

In that effete period elaborate buildings devoted to this purpose also served as a place where one might hear the newest and choicest scandal and enjoy the society of one's friends at the same time. In other words, it occupied somewhat the same place in the scheme of things as the modern club.

On this continent the bathroom ranks so high that it bids fair to become so important that it appears as if the day was close upon us when the living apartments will no longer be the rooms but that, like Diogenes, we shall live all our days in bathrooms.

Consider, if you will, one of the many advertisements which appeared in a New York newspaper recently in which a penthouse apartment located on Park avenue was described as having, among other things, thirteen rooms and nine bathrooms! Think of it—only nine bathrooms. We wonder how the inhabitants of penthouses manage to survive under such cruel hardships.

Perhaps it all is a reaction from the times, happily many years past, when the most up-to-date homes were considered pretty advanced if they had "a bathroom on every floor, my dear." Large, dreary grim places in which the bath was a large, monstrous affair to which were attached many complicated pipes.

The bath as we know it today is very much of a luxury—a delightful, everyday luxury that is one of the best beauty treatments available. It's almost worth while to come home after a hectic day of

dashing hither and yon, lurching, shopping, golfing, dancing, tea-ing or even sterner and more arduous duties, stepping into a warm, fragrant tub, and remaining in it for a matter of ten or fifteen minutes while the tired, nervous feeling leaves you and you step from your bath feeling deliciously relaxed and refreshed.

Let your mood guide the choice of the bath salts you use in your bath. If it is one of relaxation, you will want one of the delicately scented floral odors—preferably the same odor as that of your perfume. If you feel very much alive and very, very buoyant, you'll like the invigorating effects of sea salt in your bath or one with faintly tangy scent of pine needles in the Northern woods. There also is a most delightful preparation which when placed in the bath, leaves the skin with the feeling of soft satin and gives one an ineffable feeling of well-being. Especially nice when one is to wear evening dress, and the arms, shoulders and back must be at their best.

Then, of course, there is the matter of soap, and a very important matter it is, too. Buy the soap that is kindest to your skin. Perhaps you like it to be of the same brand as your toiletries? Very well. On the other hand, there are some very excellent soaps that are bland, mild and cleansing and almost unscented that appeal as strongly to the fastidious woman.

If you are interested in things that make bathing more pleasant, you will like the almost extravagantly large wooden bowl which is filled with soap. It's really a floating bowl which remains on top of the water in a most seaworthy fashion, and from which the soap is taken in the form of a highly concentrated lather by means of a large brush somewhat resembling a shaving brush, and applied to the skin.

Another very invigorating and cleansing form of bath that I discovered recently, is rather amusing but very efficacious. It is the use of a cleanser containing a high content of soap mixed with much very fine sand which has been in household use for many years. If you are a person who likes tepid or cold showers—and thrives under them—you will appreciate the invigorating effects of this preparation which is rubbed into the skin when it is moist, and washed off under the bracing needle shower. Bracing and cleansing as it is it may cause the skin to feel slightly dry after the bath, and it may be advisable to use a good muscle oil very sparingly on the skin when it has been dried by means of a rough towel.

Of course, when the oil is not used, bath powder will be applied with one of those gorgeous big puffs that accompany the big boxes of powder. There is nothing, apart from the bath itself, that contributes quite so much to a feeling of well-being—and this is specially true when the weather is warm.

A very real and delightful luxury are the large bath mats that have been brought out by a prominent cosmetic house. These are fabric bags filled with cleansing and fragrant cosmetic preparations. They are made like huge mitts into which the hands are thrust so that the bags may be used to massage the skin.

When the skin is inclined to be dry it will be found that creams and lotions recommended for use on the hands will have a smoothing and refining effect when used on the skin of the body. They can be used to very excellent effect on the legs immediately after the bath when the skin is in a moist and receptive condition for the use of such treatments.

If you would care to learn the names of the bath luxuries mentioned above, we shall be delighted to send you a list of them that we have compiled. Besides giving names and prices of the preparations, it will give addresses from which they may be ordered if they are not available in your vicinity. Please ask for "List Number Eleven," and enclose a stamped and addressed envelope with your request. Letters should be addressed to Isabel Morgan, "Saturday Night", 73 Richmond St., Toronto.

DRESSING TABLE

NO WOMAN or girl should exercise too strenuously. Athletes, exercising to build powerful muscles, must, and do exercise strenuously, for hours at a time. But we have no such goal. Hence

we have no such need, and long, hard exercises cannot be too strongly condemned if the desired result is just that grace and good bodily condition which means greater charm and beauty.

I am convinced that it is useless to attempt reducing, or building-up, by exercise alone. That is work to be accomplished by watching your food. Of course, exercise will help you digest your food more thoroughly, and will have some tendency to break down too much overweight. But alone it will never go very far toward changing your weight—unless you carry it to extremes.

Loneliness

By Margaret Wade

CANDLES three keep company Upon my table small.

This I name the Marchioness; And that is Parsifal Just for contrast; while between, A courtly youth and tall, Shines Mercutio, the wit, The bravest of them all.

One is grave, and one is gay, And one in tattered gown: Guests are these to grace the board Of any house in town.

Haste thy pompous footsteps, man!— Bring wine, and cutlet brown. I must sup and go before My candles gutter down.

Jones had occasion to reprimand his wife. "I think, dear," he said soothingly, "that you fib a little occasionally."

"Well, I think it's a wife's duty," was her response, "to speak well of her husband occasionally." — London Answers.



The "Platinum" Rinse for Grey Hair

one of the most successful methods of preserving a beautiful clear-white tone. We make a specialty of permanent waving for grey hair, by artists who are highly proficient in this art.

Mrs. Morris, Consultant for the Beauty Salon, gives this type of work her personal supervision.

Second Floor,

EATON'S—College Street

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

PREVENT THE RELENTLESS WITHERING OF YOUTH

This is truly the age of miracles. Now every woman may restore her skin to the radiant beauty of girlhood.

The secret is Amor Skin—the discovery of a famous scientist. Amor Skin revitalizes the skin by supplying "Youth Hormones" to the cells. The tissues are toned up. Wrinkles and lines disappear because the condition which caused them has been corrected.

Write for free booklet which describes this magical preparation and get name of nearest dealer.

No. 1—\$16.50 No. 2—\$25.00

Postpaid to any address

Whitlow Agencies Limited

Dept. A-27

165 Dufferin St., Toronto, Canada.

AMOR SKIN RESTORES THE BLOOM OF YOUTH

Cuticura—assurance of a good, healthy scalp.

The regular, consistent use of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap is assurance of a healthy scalp. Let the shampoo be preceded by an application of Cuticura Ointment (if there is dandruff or skin irritation); then shampoo with a strong suds, or with a soft soap made by dissolving shavings of Cuticura Soap in a little hot water. You will be pleased with the healthiness of your scalp.

It removes rashes and blemishes, too

Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Shaving Cream 35c. Canadian Depot: J. T. Wait Company, Ltd., Montreal. Try the new Cuticura Shaving Cream.

Sam—"What am you doing now?"
Bo—"I use an exporter."
Sam—"An exporter?"
Bo—"Yep, the Pullman Company just fired me."—Yellow Crab.

A scientist states that there are billions of millions of moons. Not once in a blue one are we allowed to forget it by the song publishers. — London Opinion.

EVERY CHARMING

woman

SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THIS DENTIFRICE

FOR healthy teeth and gums are vitally important to lasting charm. Yet, how will you decide which is the best way to care for them? There are countless different dentifrices, dozens of conflicting theories.

E. R. Squibb & Sons asked a leading research institution to make an investigation among 50,000 practicing dentists—to get their expert opinion on this important question. Read the summary of the replies received:

95% of the answers stated that germ acids most frequently cause tooth decay and gum irritation;

95% agreed that the most serious trouble occurs at the place where teeth and gums meet;

85% stated that the best product to prevent these acids from causing decay and irritating the gums is Milk of Magnesia.

Isn't this real assurance that Squibb Dental Cream will protect your teeth and gums? It is made with more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia.

Squibb's cleans beautifully—and safely. It contains no grit, no astringent, nothing which might injure. Its regular use refreshes and sweetens the mouth. Try it.

Copyright 1931 by E. R. Squibb & Sons of Canada, Ltd.

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

GUARDS THE DANGER LINE



"I've found a perfume to register Me"

says LILLIAN ROTH

Keeping the Mood of Seventeen

Face Powder...in smart, subtle shades. Dusting Powder...an exhilarating finish for the bath. Compact...in which alert sophistication is combined with Seventeen's naive charm. Brilliances...both solid and liquid; the solid is non-alcoholic and non-drying. Sachet...like a haunting breath of Springtime, to freshen clothes and lingerie. Toilet Water...the characteristic Seventeen scent. Talcum...fresh, clean, fragrant. The Perfume...the mood of Seventeen itself, translated into a perfume.

"I'd heard there were such things... perfumes that just fitted certain types... but never quite believed it, don't you know."

"Until that day... what a find!... I discovered Seventeen. Just a little vagrant whiff, straying from a perfume counter..."

"Why, hello Me!... I gasped. For... it's an honest fact... that perfume said to me 'I'm young as you are... I like thrills... and madcap fancies... I dance and sing...'"

"Well, I adopted Seventeen right then and there! Now, we're always together... and I hardly know, when I'm gay, how much is me and how much Seventeen."



Seventeen



Children's Shampoo
The children's hair will be lovely and healthy if washed regularly with Evan Williams Shampoo.
Buy "Camomile" for fair hair. "Graduated" for brown or black hair.
As Empire Product
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Sole Canadian Distributors
PALMER'S LIMITED
MONTREAL
Evan Williams
HENNA
SHAMPOO

Earn \$15.00 a Month
IN ADDITION TO
Lodging, Food, Uniforms,
Laundry and Text Books
WHILE STUDYING NURSING
at the
Buffalo City Hospital
462 Grider St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Also accumulate a 3-Year Credit
with the University of Buffalo toward the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing.

Scientific and cultural training directed by the Deans and Faculties of the Medical School and the College of Arts and Sciences. Three year course, fitting pupils for bedside, Public Health, Red Cross, Industrial, Army and Navy and Administrative Nursing. Graduates are eligible for registration in New York State, and without further study or examinations, will receive a three year credit toward the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing.

At their own expense, graduates may, by attending the Arts and Sciences College of the University of Buffalo for 18 months additional, earn the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing.

\$63 beds for the reception of every known disease.

Six Dispensaries in connection. Affiliated with the Visiting Nursing Association.

1150 hours devoted to classes, recitations, demonstrations and laboratory work in Anatomy, Histology, Bacteriology and Physiology, Chemistry, Dietetics, Home Economics, General Nursing subjects, History and English.

Opportunities for selected graduates to fill paid executive or special positions.

Entrance requirements: 4 years N.Y. State High School or its equivalent.

Straight 8 hour duty. No split watches. One whole day off every 7 days.

A well conducted nursing course is a fine preparation for wifehood and a splendid opportunity to cultivate the habit of right living.

APRIL CLASS FORMING.
APPLY NOW.

For Safety, hang your Framed Picture
on
Moore Push-less Hangers
4 Sizes. The wire never slips.
Sold by dealers everywhere.
Moore Push-Pin Co., Philadelphia

for COUGHS
Take half a teaspoonful of Minard's in molasses. Heat Minard's, inhale it. Also rub it well into your chest.
You'll get relief!
MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

DIZZINESS

Caused by Blood pressure

Doctor Ordered Kruschen

Five years ago this month I had a serious attack of blood pressure, and my medical man ordered me to take Kruschen Salts daily. Evidently I am a stubborn subject, because I use every morning a small teaspoonful and a half in a glass of hot water, and this acts splendidly and keeps my head right. If I don't have the action mentioned, I feel cold, stupid and liable to fall from dizziness. Therefore I can't do without my Kruschen on any account. Some time ago I tried some other salts which were cheaper, but they pained me so much that I had to stop them. There is no pain with Kruschen. I have told hundreds of my little wonder-working bottle. (E. C. Fergusson.)

Dizziness is a symptom of a deeper-seated disorder. It is one of Nature's danger signals—her urgent warnings of an impure blood-stream which, if not attended to in time, may wreck the entire health with some dangerous, indeed lifelong, disease. The six salts in Kruschen keep the blood-stream pure and vigorous by ensuring the complete elimination of poisonous waste matter from the system every day.

Ambitious Accessories

The Gloves and Scarves of Spring

By MARIE-CLAIRE

WE have all our little ambitions, many of them labelled like foreign office documents "secret, private, personal and confidential". It is usually interesting to learn that the other fellow has them too, and what they are. Probably no one ever failed to credit Benjamin Disraeli with ambitions, but not everyone knows that one of them was to set a Paris fashion. And that, *mes enfants*, as ambitions go, is no small beer! It is reported that young Mr. Disraeli, wishing to make a splash in Paris wore white glaze kid gloves with long black silk fringes, but alas! did not succeed in setting a fashion, for yellow gloves were so firmly established there that the term "*Gant jaune*" was slang for a dandy. So wise Mr. Disraeli, with a typical racial gesture of those white gloved hands, returned to England and turned his fine mind to politics, flattering his queen, writing novels, and collecting passionate dressing gowns. And I feel certain there is a moral in this story.

It may possibly encourage you when buying your spring gloves to remember that they are a fairly recent evidence of the improvement in woman's social status. Recent that is in the history of gloves which dates back thousands of years, while women have only been allowed to wear them since the 11th century. We have to make up all that other time when they were worn solely by men, and priests. You may even feel this helps to account for the tremendous revival in women's interest in gloves lately. Personally I think the idea a little far fetched, but you may be right. At least gloves are important parts of our wardrobe now, and more so than ever as Easter draws near.

SINCE Paris has definitely taken the short sleeve to her heart, the laws of compensation demand that she take the long glove. It seems absurd in a year that is marked by so much necessary economy that fashion should demand such extravagance, but there you are. Long gloves are back, and one must admit there is a very real, if formal charm about them. The newest for both day and evening are cut slightly wider at the top than of yore. This isn't a definite flare but lets them fit very loosely at the top. They are all worn wrinkled below the elbow and although the evening ones are quite long enough to extend above it, well below the elbow all the smart ones stay. None of the big houses "go fancy" on one in evening gloves, beyond a mild shirring in groups down the seam, or a ruffled top here and there, they all show only the conventional long glove in black, white and an occasional very delicate flesh pink. However if you are keen on period effects there are quite charming Victorian mittens for evening wear, made of suede with a perforated pattern all over them like eyelet embroidery. They come in sixteen button length in the dusty pastels as well as white and black, and look very engaging with ruffled flounces or the off the shoulder suede gloves with his short sleeved day frocks and suits and Chanel stresses gauntlet effects for day wear in black, or white. Even with long sleeved frocks the longer glove is the chic one worn wrinkled over the cuff.

houses sponsor them though their most ardent supporters are probably Chanel and Molyneux. Both these designers show some sort of a scarf with nearly every evening dress in their collections. Chanel cuts some of hers in one with the front of the bodice, crosses the ends at the back and lets them hang to the hem of the dress. Molyneux likes to catch the scarf in the middle with one or two flowers which are worn near the throat behind without being crossed at all. Others are twisted round the neck and allowed to cover the top of the arms and float away like "angel" sleeves. A graceful velvet evening scarf can be half one color and half another, really two bias pieces of supple wedding ring velvet with deep pointed ends, joined together and worn twisted once around the throat. In turquoise and black this is grand.

PATOU and Regny show scarves for day wear of striped, plaid, or tie silks, the majority of them worn Ascot fashion. These do much to reconcile one to the rather bleak appearance of the newest collarless coats and suits. To strengthen the bold color contrasts of the spring costume they are invaluable. Several of the big milliners show scarves to complement their newest hats. Agnes, for instance, has a white three cornered crocheted affair to be worn with one of her hats with a knitted crown and garland of flowers that sits on the back of your head like an acolyte's cap. A hat with three tiny feather pom-poms sticking out under its wearer's ear may have a scarf of checks in the same three colors worn surplice wise and drawn through her

belt. Other scarves behave like a bertha and when artfully tied and caught with a jewelled clip can turn the plainest frock into something entirely chic and new. In fact there isn't much you can't do with your scarf this spring and it lies with you whether you wear it like a compress on a sore throat, like the twisting stripes on a barber's pole, or floating on the breeze like the principal girl in Botticelli's Spring.

Travellers

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Daly and their daughter Katherine, of Toronto, have left for Seabreeze, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Stewart and their daughters Lillian and Janet, are leaving Toronto to reside in Vancouver, B. C. Miss Margaret Stewart is at present attending school in Jersey, Channel Islands, and before returning to Canada this summer will visit Italy during the Easter holidays.

Among the many arrivals at Belmont Manor, Bermuda, from Toronto are: Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Hannaford, Mrs. J. E. Rogers, Mrs. R. G. Peers and Mrs. G. H. Weiden. From Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dorian.

Mrs. F. W. Avery, of Ottawa, spent a few days in Montreal en route home from Florida.

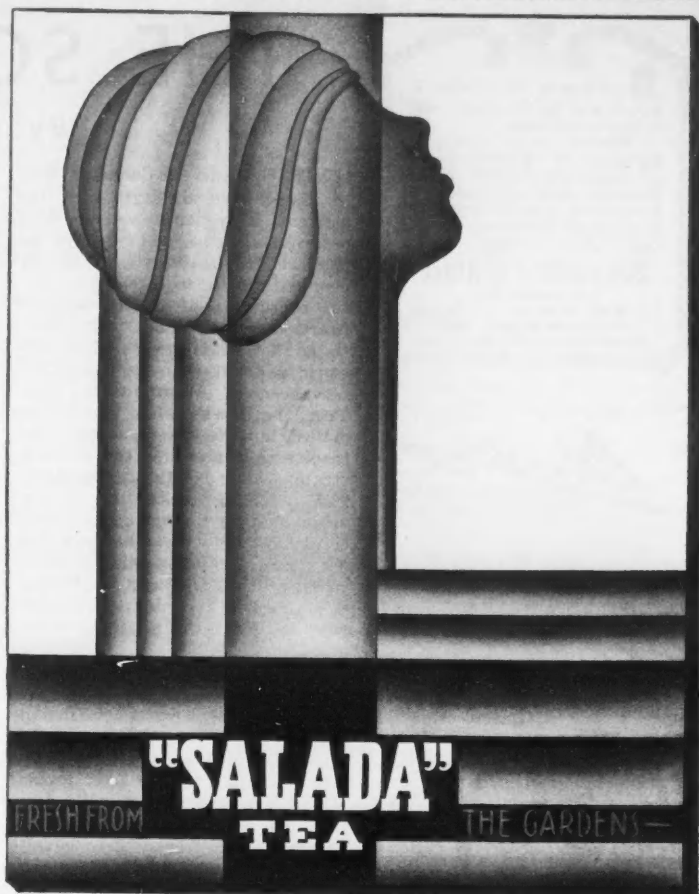
Lady Hosie, of London, England, is arriving in Montreal on March 13 to be the guest of Lady Drummond for three days. Lady Hosie, who is author of "Two Gentlemen of China," and "A Portrait of a Chinese Lady," will speak before the People's Forum and the Women's Canadian Club during her stay in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacNeil have arrived from Winnipeg and are guests of Mrs. MacNeil's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Smyth, Grande Allee, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Reford of Montreal, have left England for Kolsters, Switzerland, where they have taken a chalet.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Ballantyne are guests at the Florissant Hotel, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Mrs. Leopold Macaulay, wife of Hon. Leopold Macaulay, provincial secretary, and Mrs. Harry M. Tedman, have left for a few weeks' sojourn at Palm Beach.



"SALADA" TEA
FRESH FROM THE GARDENS

YEARS MAKE NO MARKS
Our Skill Cannot Remove
Your youth will pass but you need not show it. Who wants to look old? Keep your youthful looks—you can do it with the proper facial treatments. The new style of hats off the face make these defects extremely noticeable. If you find wrinkles appearing, or "crow's feet", or your cheeks sag a trifle or your neck begin to look thin, take the symptoms in time and use our
PRINCESS SKIN FOOD
This delightful preparation will make soft muscles firm, round out cheeks, neck and bosom, purify the skin and make it fresh and clear and soft and smooth, and restore circulation. Princess Skin Food should be on every woman's dressing table. Sent to any address, on receipt of price, \$1.50.
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMANENTLY REMOVED
Full Particulars on Request
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "X"—FREE
HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LTD., 61F College St., Toronto, Ont.

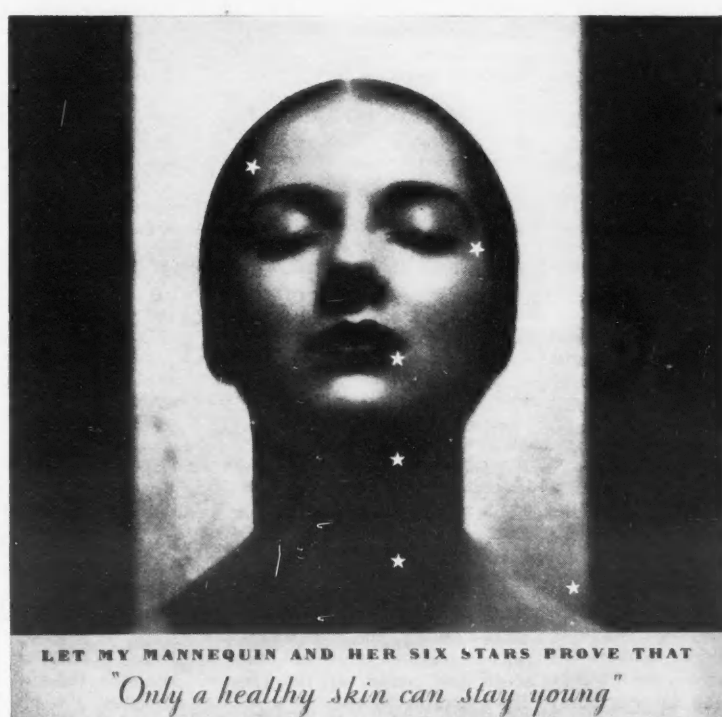
Swiftly in 6 places your skin grows lovelier

- ★ **THE FOREHEAD**—To guard against lines and wrinkles here, apply Milkweed Cream, stroking with fingertips, outward from the center of your brow.
- ★ **THE EYES**—If you would avoid aging crow's feet, smooth Ingram's about the eyes, stroke with a feather touch outward, beneath eyes and over eyelids.
- ★ **THE MOUTH**—Drooping lines are easily defeated by firming the fingertips with my cream and sliding them upward over the mouth and then outward toward the ears, starting at the middle of the chin.
- ★ **THE THROAT**—To keep your throat from flabbiness, cover with a film of Milkweed and smooth gently downward, ending with rotary movement at base of neck.
- ★ **THE NECK**—To prevent a sagging chin and a lined neck, stroke with fingertips covered with Milkweed from middle of chin toward the ears and patting firmly all along the jaw contours.
- ★ **THE SHOULDERS**—To have shoulders that are blemish-free and firmly smooth, cleanse with Milkweed Cream and massage with palm of hand in rotary motion.

BY Frances Ingram

SMOOTH as a bride's satin—gloriously fresh and clear. That can be your skin.

For my Milkweed Cream does much more than keep the texture soft and fine. It keeps the skin free from impurities. It guards against blemishes and wards off wrinkles. It gives to your skin petal-like smoothness that only a healthy skin can know.

LET MY MANNEQUIN AND HER SIX STARS PROVE THAT
"Only a healthy skin can stay young"

Study, on my mannequin above, the six starred spots where lines and imperfections first appear. Scrutinize your own skin at the same six places. Then you will realize why the extra help toward a healthy skin that my Milkweed Cream brings is so vitally important in retaining the appearance of youth.

You may be older than my mannequin or your birthdays may be as few, but remember this—no matter how old you are, if your skin is kept healthy it is bound to look young—no matter how young you are, lines and defects begin to stamp your skin as though with years.

Guard well, then, the six starred places—the column above tells how—and your skin will respond swiftly with new charm.

With its protective and pure ingredients, Ingram's Milkweed Cream will

care for your skin as no other cream possibly can. It cleanses splendidly and smooths away roughness and blemishes. Tiny wrinkles disappear. Your skin becomes soft, clear, altogether lovely.

All drug or department stores have Milkweed Cream—50¢ and \$1. If you have any special beauty questions, send for my booklet, "Why Only a Healthy Skin Can Stay Young," or tune in on "Through the Looking Glass with Frances Ingram", Tuesdays 10:15 A.M. CKGW, Toronto.

FRANCES INGRAM,
108 Washington St., New York, N. Y.
Please send me your free booklet, "Why Only a Healthy Skin Can Stay Young", which tells in complete detail how to care for the skin and to guard the six vital spots of youth.

Name _____
Address _____

INGRAM'S Milkweed Cream

A TOWN RESIDENCE
with all the comforts and refinements of home.
Whether your stay is permanent or temporary, you will enjoy the freedom of the luxurious reception rooms and lounge, the delightful restaurant facilities and the atmosphere of dignity and distinction.

Alexandra Palace
(An Apartment Hotel)
University Avenue, Toronto
Telephone Midway 5885
Personal Direction of Mr. H. H. Harris

W. H. H. Harris
94 WEST BLOOR ST.
TORONTO
CAMERA PORTRAITS

Member of F.T.D.A.
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CHOICE FLOWERS
8 to 10 West Adelaide St.
TORONTO
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere

SILVER FOX SCARFS
From Ranch to Wearer. Delivered to any town in Canada.
Write for particulars
RANDALL FUR ESTATES
TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA

"I wonder how serious it really is"



"PINK TOOTH BRUSH" is a disquieting trouble to face. For with it come visions of all manner of dread dental diseases that may follow in its train.

Decisively, "pink tooth brush" does not imply that you may have pyorrhea. But it certainly does mean that your gums have begun to soften; that they need immediate protection if they are to be rescued from the possible attack of more serious troubles!

As any dentist will tell you, soft foods are responsible for what amounts today to a veritable plague of gum disorders.

For this soft and creamy diet cheats the gums of exercise. The tissues grow weak and flabby, soft spots appear. The gums bleed, at first, ever so slightly. And thus gingivitis, Vincent's disease and pyorrhea get their start.

Rouse your gums with Ipana!

The remedy, as any dentist will tell you, is massage faithfully done, and to this recommendation of massage, hundreds of dentists add—"with Ipana".

With Ipana and massage you rouse the languid circulation. You sweep wastes and poisons from the tiny cells—you quickly restore to your gums their natural strength and hardness! For Ipana contains ziralol, a preparation long used by the profession for its efficiency in toning and invigorating tender gum tissue.

A good dentist and a good tooth paste are not luxuries

Let Ipana keep your teeth sound and sparkling—let it stimulate your gums to robust vigor. Its ingredients are the finest and costliest; its formula modern and advanced. It may cost you a few cents more than some dentifrices, but its use is a sound economy.

IPANA
TOOTH PASTE

MADE IN CANADA

BRISTOL-MYERS CO.
1241 Beaufort St., Montreal, P. Q.
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____

THE Opening of Canada's Parliament on the 12th—at the moment of writing several days beforehand—is glimpsed as through *The Looking Glass*, for we peer with Alice to catch the colorful reflections of a time-honored function which more than anything in Canada savors of an old-world pageant with its quaint observances of Westminster rites. True, the Bessboroughs are not installed, but the vice-regal state—as traditionally accorded the Administrator—attends Mr. Justice Duff, and knowing that the Prime Minister always invests any official ceremony in which he partakes with rare dignity of statesmanlike bearing—this Opening of Parliament may be recorded as historically distinguished as the session promises to be.

Is the Canadian male at last becoming clothes-conscious? One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the recent Ottawa editorial apologizing for past ignorance in the matter of the *Windsor Uniform* which is the name that invariably has been erroneously applied to the uniform worn by Privy Councillors on certain State occasions in Canada. In fact, so generally accepted was the name that I have been contradicted by one himself who was wearing this very uniform, even though my authority was no less than Lord Cromer, the Lord Chamberlain. Those familiar with Court circles know that the *Windsor Uniform* is worn only when visiting Windsor Castle and there is no special dispensation for its use in Canada. The *Civil Uniform* may not sound so grand, but it is an interesting point that until this Parliament it was generally admired under false colors.

Like a perfectly good Canadian, Mrs. Ryckman, wife of the Minister of National Revenue, tells me that her gown for the Opening was made-in-Canada by that Toronto couturiere who, I remember, designed Mrs. W. D. Ross's beautiful Court dress. It has a velvet train of parchment color to match the sequins which scintillate a pattern on white chiffon—its starriness reminding me of the snow-shine at Lucerne-in-Quebec as Mrs. Ryckman spoke of a recent visit she enjoyed there. Barbara, her daughter, had chosen a pink velvet frock embroidered with that new eyelet work which augurs to be most fashionable this Spring and velvet, in eggshell shade, with some lovely ecru lace, threaded with gold, was favored by Mrs. R. C. Matthews, who intends spending most of the session in Ottawa with Mr. Matthews in that sunny suite of theirs at the Chateau. I hear that their daughter, Mrs. Stinson Thompson, of Hamilton, will be one of those going to Montreal for the Molson-Mather wedding on the 23rd.

Major W. D. Herridge, the newly-appointed Minister to Washington, is more reticent than most men but undoubtedly Americans will appreciate this trait which is attractive rather than repellant if it is not too apparently a barricade. His reticence seems to be a mixture of shyness and thoughtfulness—as great thinkers are shy of sharing themselves—but he could never be classified as one of those "strong, silent men" because his character suggests not so much the realist as the idealist. His engaging manner of a certain hesitancy to be self-assertive becomes magnetically dominating when he launches into a subject that interests him and after dining in a foursome with him recently he was quite Celtic in the spell he cast upon his listeners as he paced the room—a favorite habit of his when talking.

RETICENCE is marked to a degree in Italy when visitors speak of *Il Duce*. At a recent luncheon in Florence a Canadian writes me that Mussolini was referred to as "Mr. Smith" that the servants might not report gossip—a precaution readily understood since reading Machiavelli's "*Il Principe*" which I did once—in its native tongue—following a mad urge to improve my Italian. Lorenzo the Magnificent had nothing on Mussolini!

Colonel Arthur Kirkpatrick, who has a penchant for the Classics (it is a delight to hear him quote Pericles) has recently taken up Italian and already speaks it fluently as I discovered at the To-



MISS SHELAGH KIRBY

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kirby of Winnipeg, whose engagement is announced to Captain Norman Gianelli, Lord Strathcona's Horse, Royal Canadians, Winnipeg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gianelli, Toronto.

ronto Skating Club dance. Divers tongues were needed to keep pace with the characters cavorting in the dignified precincts of the *Arctadian Court* such as the Austrian antics of the Hugh Barwicks, the Melville Grants, and Audrey Horrocks who looked as proverbially fascinating as a real Viennese; the Tarantellas of *Ozma's Army* including the John Hobkirk, the Alan Stewarts, Peter Creer and Mr. John Boland who ran a famous race; and the natives of *Flutter-budget Centre* among whom were Gordon Trent, Spencer Merry, H. W. D. Foster, Jack Eastwood and Cyril Capreol. But as John Lindsay said, "We're not as bad as we look!"

There was no doubt about everybody understanding the *Speranza* language of *Jinjur's Army* (they said it with feet!) though in the ballroom after the carnival they developed into such delectable debutantes as Veronica Clarke, Gwyneth Darling and Mary Holland. Then there were out-of-town visitors—Audrie Main, of Montreal, Gordon McLellan, Mrs. Underwood, Mr. McLean, of Ottawa, and those two attractive Blackwood girls from Winnipeg who came with Dr. and Mrs. Jock Grant. When Dr. Grant ministered to my injured foot I felt under royal patronage as he had done the same to the Prince of Wales when M.O. in the Grenadier Guards!

Miss Margaret Cockshutt, whose engagement was announced recently to Mr. Frank Schulman, was particularly radiant with her exquisite new diamond ring and was supping at a table with Dr. and Mrs. Staunton Wishart, Mr. Gordon Cassels and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Lightbourne—the latter looking very sweet in fancy costume. Prince "Nikki" and his good-looking wife were with a party including the Rodney Adamsons, vivacious Babs and Nora Drayton, Marie Hime and Mr. Kesteven-Balshaw. Sir Henry Drayton, I'm glad to say, is well enough to be at his office again.

General Garnet Hughes, his sister, Mrs. Clarke, of Boston, Col. Baptist Johnston and Col. and Mrs. W. H. Price were together as were the *Eights*—including Mr. and Mrs. John Machado, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Suckling and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Tarbox—whom we had seen skate in perfect harmony despite the fact that they are married couples! Mr. Percy Henderson, however, was noticed playing *Romeo* from the balcony; one of the little sub-deb vamps was Irene Locke—Mr. Herbert Locke, her father, was a jolly addition to our table; Betty Sandford Smith, Barbara Cartwright and Alice Dunn, of New York, were three piquant little faces—the latter with the Eustace Smith's party; Mrs. Howard Burnham, Mary Littlejohn, Lucy Ashworth and Lorna Farmer maintained the ballroom traditions of the *Ballet*; Valerie Jones came with Mrs. Bingham Allan and Mr. Marvin Rathbun, who had sung so delightfully at her sister's wedding—the Bruces are now settled in Japan she tells me; I noticed

Mrs. David Blain dancing with Johnny Gwynne—such a nice person to have back in Toronto again after years abroad; and Mrs. Lincoln Hunter helped to make the party which suffered only one drawback—the absence of Mrs. Kenneth McKenzie, the president's wife, who unfortunately was ill, but Mr. McKenzie made an attentive host.

LADY GEDDES, wife of Sir Auckland Geddes, a former British Ambassador to the U.S.A., has been spending a few days in Toronto with her brother, Mr. P. H. Ross and Mrs. Ross, who is a daughter of Sir Alfred Morine. Lady Geddes is a very charming woman and it is interesting to know that although born a New Yorker she—with five of her sisters—attended a girls' school in Canada—that of *Edgehill*, Windsor, Nova Scotia. Mrs. Ross, whose tea for Lady Geddes was one of the delightful events of the week, also went from her Newfoundland home to board at *Edgehill*, which has a large American patronage as it is the nearest approach to England with its staff of Oxford graduates.

This ex-Ambassadress has extremely cosmopolitan interests as she returns shortly to her English home, *Frensham*—one of the beauty spots of Kent, near the quaint village of Rolvenden Layne—and plans to return in June en route to visit her eldest son who is married in San Francisco.

"Honeymooning in a Morris Minor" would make a colorful novel if Mrs. William Ross Hand followed the pen of some of her illustrious ancestors who, with her, are descendants of the second Duke of Bedford. For this Canadian bride of last Autumn—a great, great, great granddaughter of a Duchess—has just held her wedding reception in her pretty flat overlooking High Park after a long honeymoon through England and Scotland. Mrs. Hand, who was Rachel Heming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heming, of Amcaster, tells me that the motor in which they toured—though only the size of a minute—had a clever arrangement for a sliding top. It was a small sedan but the top could be slid back, leaving the glass windows as accommodating windshields.

His Honor, the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. W. D. Ross's dinner for the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, Mr. Randolph Bruce, and Captain and Mrs. Hobart Molson was a Spring-like event of the 9th—the table being a glorious bower of daffodils. That same evening Miss Susan Ross and a party of her friends occupied two boxes at the Queen's Alumnae Theatre Night to see "*The Perfect Alibi*" and the following evening His Honor entertained at a stag dinner for Mr. Bruce.

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sively, sotto voce, that it was imported especially as an expert — and then to be warned that he came from Ireland! The latter accounts for the tall distance being easily bridged, but even though Mr. Tyrone Power is the expert producer broadcasting for the C.N.R., it took some expert coaxing to make him talk of himself until we mentioned *Oxford* — his alma mater. His dramatic experience began there and holds endless possibilities as he is adventuring with experiments and so came out from the B.B.C. on that hugely successful venture of broadcasting, Merrill Denison's historical plays.

He tells me that that enormous Savoy station of the British Broadcasting Company, on the London Embankment (in which Lord Clarendon was so interested) is planning to move Regent's Park way and another bit of English gossip is that for experiment, not patriotism, the 17th of March will see the wearing of the green by some north London roads as a green macadam is being tested as an aid to motorists' eyes.

MRS. William Boulton (whom I had last met playing bridge at Mr. Tom Macaulay's Berkshire home before he acquired that beautiful little estate near quaint Banbury Cross and hence rarely returns to Guelph, was one of the throng attending the opening night of the Ontario Society of Artists. Her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Robinson, was with her, and Mrs. Macpherson was with her daughters — Jean, stately in purple chiffon, saying that her dance recital — which is to be one of the smart events early in May — is to mark the debut of a very grand new auditorium which will create something of a sensation! It is done in art moderne.

Artists and their friends shook shaggy heads in dismay that we were denied the sight of a canvas which pictured nothing more than what the Folies Bergeres offer, but I did see quite a gathering of the Upper Ten around Dorothy Stevens' beach scene. "Of course you can guess who that one is!" and as these sibilant whispers reached the sun-bather — we could have sworn she was giggling — only her face was hidden. The other must have been more used to the spotlight because not a quiver shook the sylph-like figure!

Mrs. Merrill Denison, whose fascinating place at Bon Echo has a sunny beach which would tempt most mermaids, was wearing a gown as blue as the sky. We, with such lights of the artistic world in the offing as Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg (the Hart House Quartette have left on a Dominion tour after an inspiring concert), Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Forbes — she lovely in blue lace, Mr. Wylie Grier and Miss Stella, Miss Estelle Kerr and Miss Frances Loring, were standing before a clever series of caricatures — admiring *Apollo* of the Piano when Mr. Reginald Stewart, himself, spoke to us. There was a clever one of a 4-way artist with brushes between his toes — no need to say who that was — and it was interesting to hear that the one of Merrill Denison rubbing toy balloons together indicated the source of the gruesome sound when the explorer Hudson was caught in the relentless ice-fields.

Mr. R. Y. Eaton came alone as Mrs. Eaton was unable to accompany him, Lady Clark, of Ottawa, and Mrs. H. D. Warren, Miss Brock and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Livingstone were just a few I saw before the exodus to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haines' ten o'clock reception, and we pushed off to that popular rendezvous, a supper-dance at the King Edward where Miss Elizabeth Laidlaw and Miss Katherine Kenrick were among the dancers.

COLL and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham entertained at a reception at "Deancroft" following the concert of the Hart House Quartette, in whose honor the reception was held. Col. and Mrs. Gooderham, the latter gowned in ivory brocade velvet with ivory scarf and ropes of pearls, received in the drawing room, where low silver bowls of violets were used effectively. Tall Ophelia roses were in the halls, and freezias in pale yellow and deeper shades were arranged in the morning room. Covers were laid for 100 at tables in the dining room and large library, done with Spring flowers. The guests, who were directors, the women's committee and the guarantors of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, included Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Blackstone, Mr. Geza de Kresz, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Adaskin, Mr. and Mrs. Luigi von Kunits, Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Atkinson, Mrs. A. W. Austin, Mr. and

Mrs. G. D. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Bridle, Mr. C. A. Bogart, Col. and Mrs. John Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. J. Earl Birks, Mr. F. J. Coombes, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Candee, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Connor, Mrs. George Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. Manning Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Dutton, Col. and Mrs. F. H. Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mr. H. J. Elton, Miss Ferguson, Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Fricker, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Gooderham, Col. Walter Gow, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. Viggo Kihl, Col. and Mrs. J. F. Lash, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest MacMillan, Mr. H. H. Mason, General and Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, Col. and Mrs. G. F. McFarland, Mr. A. J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Matthews, Dr. and Mrs. D. McGilivray, Prof. and Mrs. J. C. McLennan, Col. and Mrs. George Nasmith, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Robson, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Segsworth, Mrs. Leo Smith, Mrs. G. H. Smith, Miss Ethel Shepherd, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. F. Denison Taylor, Miss M. Warwick, Mr. Norman Wilks, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Williams, Mrs. Hilton Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Woods, Dr. and Mrs. Healey Willan.

Kingston was very gay last week-end with the annual hockey match between the West Point cadets and the cadets of R.M.C. On Friday the R.M.C. battalion paraded under the command of Commandant of the college, Brigadier W. P. Elkins, D.S.O., on the square to greet the visitors under the command of Colonel Richardson. In the evening Brigadier and Mrs. Elkins gave a dinner party for their guest, followed by a dance in the Sir Arthur Currie Hall. Mrs. Elkins wore a French gown of gold satin. The guests were mostly of the younger set of Kingston, with out-of-town visitors from Montreal and Toronto.

The Ottawa guests included Miss Janet Wilson, Miss Marian Gale, Miss Betty Ross, Miss Betty Toller, Miss Catherine Macphail and Miss Elsa Carruthers. From Toronto were several of the season's debutantes, among them Miss Margaret McHugh, Miss Muriel Strickland and the Misses Gladys and Esme Heward.

ENTERTAINING at her charmingly pretty house in Saskatchewan Drive, Mrs. Frederick Jamieson, of Edmonton, was "at home" to the wives of members of the executive council and to the wives of Edmonton members and out-of-town members of the Provincial Legislature, who are in the capital for the session. Purple hyacinths, bright red tulips and white narcissus were used as floral decoration throughout the rooms where Mrs. Jamieson received her guests, in a French frock of black crepe romaine with bishop sleeves of pleated crepe in white and scarlet.

Mrs. Robert Weir, Ottawa, wife of the Minister of Agriculture, held her first reception last week and was wearing a lovely dress of pale green lace. Miss Mildred Bennett received with Mrs. Weir for an hour and was wearing a gown of black velvet, with a black hat. Quantities of daffodils and other spring flowers adorned the rooms and a large bowl of the same flowers were on the table which was presided over by Lady Foster, Mrs. G. D. Robertson, Mrs. T. G. Murphy and Mrs. R. A. Kennedy, the assistants being Miss Freda Fripp, Miss Evelyn Bolduc, Mrs. D. Burgess and Miss Margaret Rothwell.

Miss Eleanor Main, of Montreal, entertained at bridge in honor of Miss Ruth Machray, of Winnipeg, who is the guest of Miss Margaret Bowen. The tea table effectively centred with daffodils, narcissi and mauve tulips and lighted with yellow tapers, was in charge of Miss Doris Taylor and Miss Helen Weldon who poured tea and coffee. The ices were served by Miss Anna MacKenzie.

Since the surprise sprung on everyone by the unexpected wedding of Miss Mackenzie and Captain Molson, of Victoria, interest centred once again on the mid-winter golf tournament at the Victoria Golf Club at Oak Bay, for which there was a record number of outside entries. Several social events were arranged for the visitors. Dancing was enjoyed every night at the Empress Hotel and a cabaret and supper dance was held in the ballroom for which over 300 reservations were made. In one no-host party were Brig-

adier and Mrs. J. Sutherland Brown, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. B. Ker, Miss Inez Ker, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Will Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Benning, Dr. and Mrs. A. Fraser, Mr. H. F. Mathews, Winnipeg; Miss Bodwell, Miss S. Spencer, Miss Mowbray, Mr. and Mrs. R. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McLoughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Carew Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bolton, Dr. G. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Goward and several others. Prior to the event, Captain and Mrs. W. G. Colquhoun entertained at Work Point Barracks in honor of several visitors from Winnipeg.

THE members of the P.E.N. Club, in Montreal, entertained at luncheon at the University Club, in honor of Miss Ruth Draper, the diseuse. Those present were: Miss J. G. Sime, Madame E. P. Benoit, Lady Drummond, Madame Pierre F. Casgrain, Mrs. R. E. MacDougall, the Hon. Justice E. Fabre Survever, Professor Waugh, Mr. Adjutor Savard, Dr. W. D. Lighthall, Mr. Gustave Olechowski and Professor Rene du Roure.

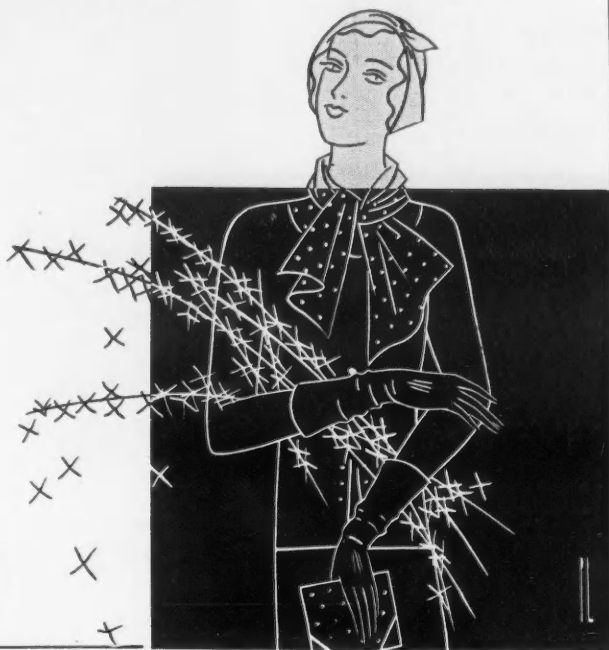
I hear that Miss Draper is intensely interested in architecture and when she was in Toronto she visited the February Show at the Art Gallery with that well-known architect, Captain Eric Haldenby. She was enchanted with the row of miniature model houses — perhaps we shall be amused in the near future with her impersonation of a house-hunter, a real estate agent and an architect — which she could mould into a very human triangle!

The Gargoyle Club in London — one of the smartest of the Bohemian clubs — recently celebrated its 6th anniversary by a *Villains'* party to which the members came disguised in murderous attire — but they played games much more up-to-date than *Murder!*. The founder of the Gargoyle is the Hon. David Tennant, who has spent some time in Canada, and

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another of its members is Gordon Campbell, whose mother has a fascinating antique shop in St. James' called *The Hidden Treasure*.

Mrs. Campbell is a sister of Mrs. Sutherland Pack and Mrs. Harold Byron who lived for some time in Toronto. The marriage of the latter's daughter, Karrie, to Mr. Melbourne Amfield, of California (where the Byrons are now living), took place this winter at St. James', Piccadilly, and one of the ushers was Pete Mulholland, of To-

ronto. Brookie and Eleanor Pack, popular visitors here, were two of the bridesmaids.

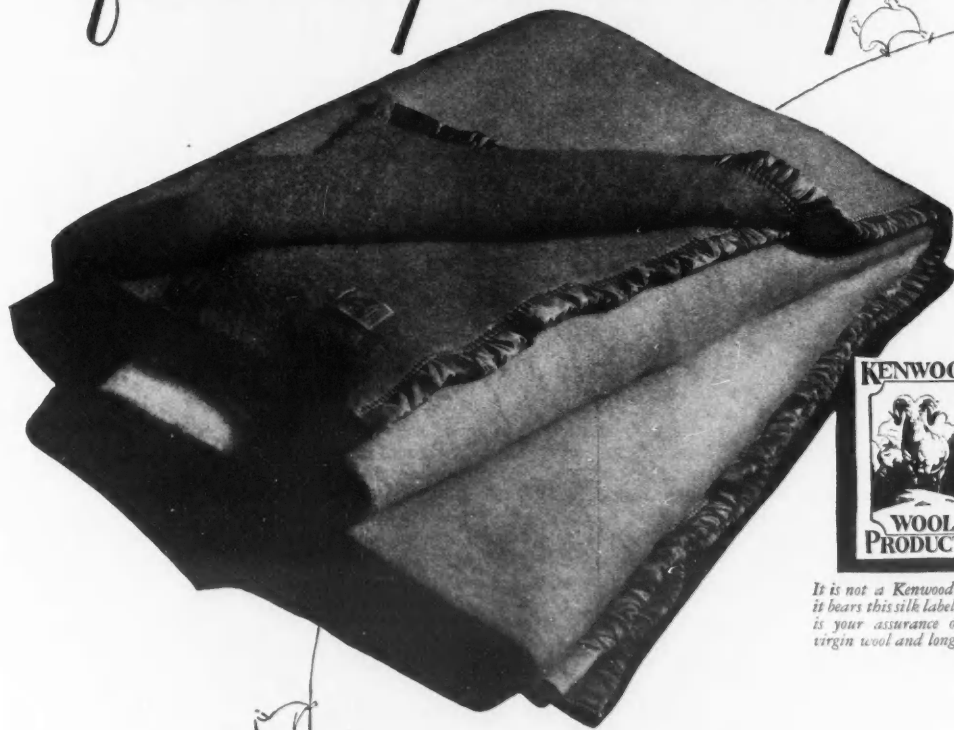
The largest audience that she has yet addressed in Saint John, and one of the largest that has ever found accommodation in the Capitol Theatre attended Mrs. E. Atherton Smith's lecture on the Oberammergau Passion Play. It was the third time that Mrs. Smith had given the lecture in Saint John during the last few weeks and among the audience yesterday were

many who were attending for a second time. Soldier patients had been given special seats in one of the theatre boxes and were special guests.

Miss Blenda Thomson and Miss Louise Knight, accompanied by Miss Lilian Bromfield and Miss Minnie Poole assisted as vocalists and besides the very beautiful series of lantern slides used by Mrs. Smith to illustrate her lecture there was shown an interesting motion picture film of the scenery

(Continued on Page 26)

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Exterior of the residence of Hugh R. Aird, Toronto.

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No. 2---A Strictly Modern Plan

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THIS house is situated on a property at the north-east corner of Dunvegan and Frybrook Roads, Toronto. The lot has a narrow frontage on Dunvegan Road and a long flankage on Frybrook Road. The house to the north is extremely close to the lot line which prohibits the use of the north side for principal rooms.

The plan is, therefore, arranged in such a way that all living rooms and main bed rooms have southern exposure, the building having its greatest dimension from east to west.

While the architectural style of the house has Tudor antecedents,

over it is to the left of the entrance door while the library, dining room, breakfast room and verandah are placed in that order to the right with the owner's sitting room, dressing room and bath over them, on the second floor. Children's bed rooms and nursery are in a wing extending to the east on a line with the living room wing and are over the kitchens and the garage.

The entrance leads through a vestibule into the stair hall which is panelled on both ground floor and second in walnut. From the main stair hall open the living room, library, dining room, tele-

which is part of the ultimate scheme for panelling the entire room. A note of richness is given to the principal rooms on the ground floor by the use of wide oak plank floors with oak pegging.

A feature of the second floor plan is the placing of the guest suite on the right of the stair hall with its door at the top of the stair. A comfortable sitting room is placed over the library and opens off the stair hall and has a fireplace.

From the stair hall a secondary hall leads to the private bed rooms of the house. This arrangement permits the complete isolation of



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

the plan is a strictly modern one, in that it provides for the complex living conditions of to-day as opposed to the simple mode of life of the Middle Ages. This house contains a multitude of things unthought of by the Tudors, such as bath rooms, dressing rooms, a breakfast room, a verandah and a built-in garage, in addition to the usual bed rooms, living rooms and service of that period. It is mediaeval in plan, however, in that the various rooms are arranged in easy and natural relation to each other instead of being grouped formally about a central axis, as in the classical styles.

The living room with guest suite

phone room and a coat room, through which access is obtained to the service wing.

THE living room is a charming apartment measuring 18 ft. by 30 ft. with a great Elizabethan chimney piece in stone and oak and two large mullioned windows, one of them a bay overlooking Dunvegan Road. The library is a small cosy room panelled in oak with integral bookcases and a fireplace and comfortably furnished. The dining room is of generous proportions with a large mullioned bay window overlooking Frybrook Road and a Tudor stone fireplace with a panelled and carved breast

the guest suite from the rest of the house which is a feature of distinct merit.

The servants' rooms are in the attic and are reached from the service wing by a service stair which is completely shut off from the main portions of the house.

The exterior is of red stock brick with cut stone window and door trimmings and leaded steel casements. The roof is of mottled green slate. The whole exterior in its informal arrangement and massive chimneys is a truthful expression of a very satisfactory and livable interior.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

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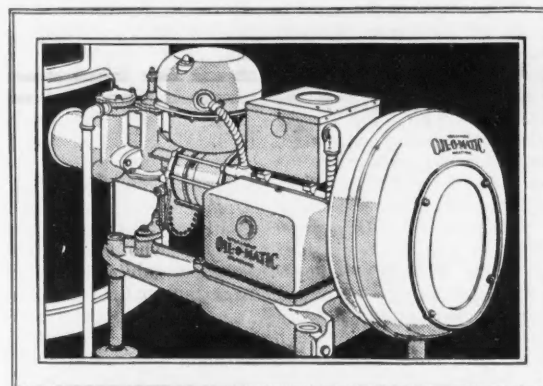
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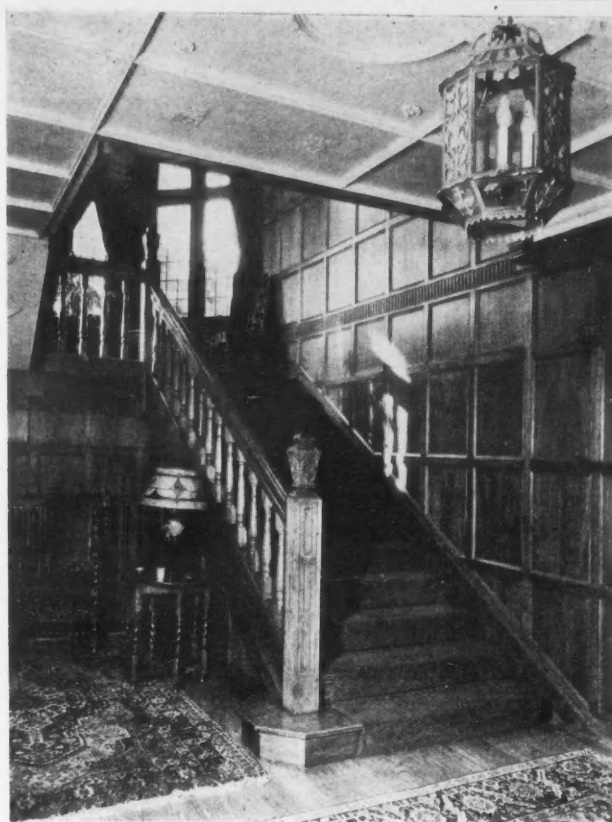


HAWES' FLOOR WAX produces a hard, dry, lustrous and wear resisting finish that beautifies and protects your floors. Cleans as well as Polishes.

HAWES' LIQUID FLOOR WAX. Keeps your floor in perfect condition once it has been polished with HAWES' Paste Wax.

HAWES' Lemon Oil. The finest finish for furniture, pianos, radios and all fine woodwork. Transforms dull furniture to glistening beauty. Dries at once, leaving no sticky film. Leading Merchants in your neighborhood sell and recommend Hawes' Products. Ask for them by name

Manufactured by
EDWARD HAWES & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO



The hall, handsome with Elizabethan panelling, features a Tudor diaper ceiling in bankart plaster work.

Green Beer

By SUZETTE

IN JUST a few days now we will all be turning Irish, and celebrating the day on which Saint Patrick died some fifteen hundred years ago at the ripe age of one hundred and twenty-one years. This cheery Saint, who banished snakes from the Emerald Isle, and is said to have taught the natives how to distill whiskey, is now chiefly honoured by an outburst of shamrock shaped cakes with unhealthy looking green icing in the confectioner's windows. This year there is a new and exciting addition to the rather limited list of green drinks for the festival. After two and a half years of patient research an inventor has produced clear green beer. A sample is proudly displayed at the Cookery Exhibit now taking place in London, England, and has won itself a place on the central table where only great culinary masterpieces are shown. I hope the teams of continental chefs who are competing at this same Exhibit are refreshed and inspired anew while they work by a keg on draught. Surely green beer is more of an elixir than the dull old brown variety. Let us hope that by the seventeenth of March next year it will be commercially obtainable. No doubt its inventor will by then be trying to turn milk purple, or coffee red.

The consumption of green dye at this time of the month is quite alarming, and I have never been able to get up any affection for green carnations, or shamrock shaped paddy green candies. There are so many nice naturally green things available it seems a pity to go dyeing good flowers; surely their leaves do sufficient honour to Saint Patrick. A big pot of shamrocks in the centre of the table, with small bowls of spring flowers at each end and green place cards, make, to my mind, quite adequate Irish decorations for a Saint Patrick's day luncheon party.

SPINACH soup falls in with the colour scheme, and is improved if served with little fried croutons of bread. To make the soup, wash the spinach and put it on the stove with no extra water. Heat it slowly and stir until it is all soft. Cook for about twenty minutes and then remove it, and squeeze the juice out through a sieve. Make a white sauce, and add the juice slowly until the soup is green and has a decided spinach flavour. Large stuffed green peppers and fried potato chips make a good second course. Cut off the tops of the peppers, cut out the centres and parboil them for twenty minutes, or until they are soft. When they are cool stuff them with either creamed chicken or sweetbreads; scatter a little grated cheese on their tops and brown in the oven. A salad of finely chopped cabbage, diced cucumbers, a little chopped onion, sliced olives, and a few strips of pimento to give colour is a good addition. Lemon ice half frozen, and with chopped fresh mint mixed in, and then the whole frozen stiff lives up to the colour scheme, but makes a very chilly sweet on a cold day. However the guests may enjoy it with the promise of hot coffee soon before them.

Poteen is a beverage strictly Irish in origin but hard to get, as real poteen seems always to be an illicit brew, and is of an incredible strength. Irish whiskey is the nearest equivalent, but if the luncheon party is a feminine one there may be few takers. A glass of sauterne with the stuffed peppers, and to carry out the colour scheme, a creme de menthe with the coffee, seem to be the best one can do, as green beer is unfortunately not yet on the market.

Song to a Poet

By Mary Ellen Guise

STRONG violins,
Caught by a wind,
Married to the sweetness of young flutes,
Is your voice.

All the pale enchantment
Of the lyre
Drowns delicately
Upon your finger-tips.

Sombre drums,
Imbued with a twilight agony,
Suffered travail
For your eyes.

A mad old harp
Is throbbing
To the scarlet music
Of your lips.

And who could laugh
If I plucked a chord
From the ecstasy
Of old cathedral pipes,
And called it
Your body?

A college professor says it takes five generations of careful breeding to make a champion hen. But of course any number of perfect humans can be made by passing a law.—*San Diego Union.*

"Yes," said the mother, "my daughter is a great comfort to me."
"Well, personally, I prefer a daughter who is good looking enough to be a worry," retorted the catty one.—*Goode News.*



for

BREAKFAST

There's nothing to equal the refreshing tang of grapefruit as a "wake-up" dish... it makes the whole meal much more enjoyable and gives an added zest to breakfast!

In **AYLMER** brand you have grapefruit in its most convenient form—luscious—juicy—ready to serve.

Only the very finest grapefruits are selected for the **AYLMER** label. Sub-tropical fruits, they are rushed to **AYLMER** canneries where Canadian workers prepare them for your table. Ask your grocer.

AYLMER

The Flavor is Finer

Canadian Canners, Limited
Hamilton, Canada
80 Canning Plants in Canada



Every lawn, whether it covers a large area, or is only a few hundred feet in size, can be kept attractive at a lower cost.

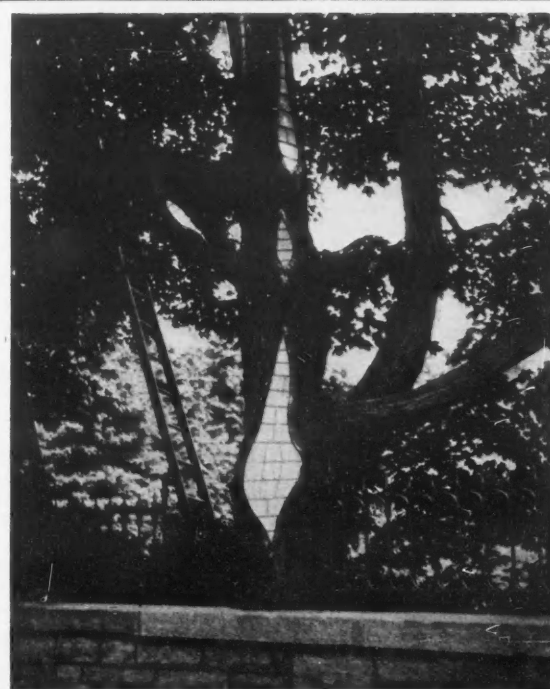
By applying motive power to mowing, an appreciable saving is made in labor—lawn maintenance, in fact, is more than cut in two—with Ideal Power Mowers.

There are Ideal Mowers for every size and kind of lawn—for large public or private grounds—for the smallest lawns—and all do fast work—improve beauty and reduce costs.

**AIKENHEAD HARDWARE
LIMITED**
17 Temperance St.
TORONTO



IDEAL POWER LAWN MOWERS



A Magnificent Maple We Saved From Certain Death

CEDARVALE TREE EXPERTS

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Have You a
Valuable Tree
Like This?

Lucky the man who owns a big and beautiful Tree. But how deplorable if such a possession is allowed to decay with age, or disease or neglect. If you have an Oak, Elm, Maple or a grove of Trees, by all means, give them attention. Trees invariably add selling value to any property.

Let us Examine
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We are specialists in orchard and shade tree pruning, cavity treatment, spraying, transplanting of large trees. A 100% Canadian organization—highly trained men at reasonable charges. We gladly inspect your Trees and make no charge except for work actually done.

"A Beautiful Tree
is a
Priceless Possession"

Remodeling the House

IS IT worth while to remodel my house? That question is being asked by many home owners today. Many, too, are deciding whether to build a new home or try to remodel an old one. There are tempting bargains in houses for sale, but in most cases alteration and modernizing are required to adapt them to the needs and living standards of possible purchasers.

In either case the question of modernizing is one that should be given careful analysis. Not all houses are adapted to remodeling, and there are other considerations to take into account, such as location, environment and trend in real estate values in the community.



S-S-S-SH SAID MOTHER

don't let the door creak. Father is fast asleep. He's as fixed in his new chair as the Polestar in the sky. That comes of buying a really comfortable chair for him. When we first went to Ridpath's to choose it he wouldn't shift out of this one. Just talked and talked to the salesman from his vasty deep. Simply had to buy it. Come away! Let's leave him by his fire. Let's get to bed. . . . Ho hum. Excuse me!

P.S.—We should add that the particular Ridpath arm-chair that father bought is an English model lounge chair in red leather with footrest to match. Price \$170, or in tapestry \$85.

RIDPATH'S



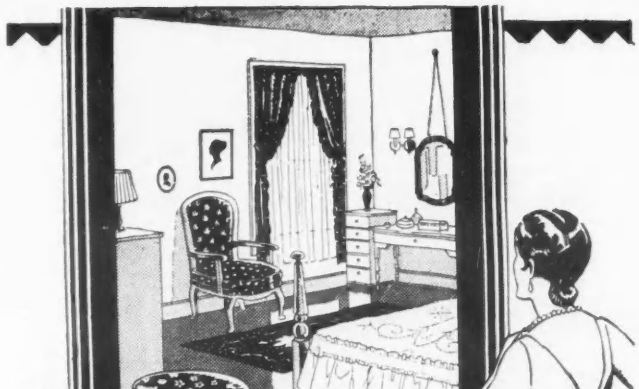
Make a PLAN Before You PLANT

Do you need a few shrubs to screen the verandah? Or a perennial border along the driveway? Or "something" to brighten up a dingy corner? You know the effect you would like—do you know just what to plant to get that effect?

The effect you get will depend entirely upon the PLAN you make before you plant. Haphazard planting invariably produces a haphazard appearance.

Our 54-page Garden Guide furnishes all the information you need to plan a planting of which you can be proud. A request will bring you a copy—Free.

UNION NURSERIES/Box 11 Fonthill, Ontario



Whatever your color scheme

Walpamur, the famous flat finish for walls and ceilings, forms the most delightful background for your treasures. The soft light-diffusing effect it produces, and its egg shell bloom, give a new beauty to your rooms.

It is so easy to apply, and has such covering power, that it is most economical in material and labour. In addition, it is permanent, washable, fire-resisting, and non-absorbent to moisture.

It can be applied successfully on a wide variety of surfaces, such as smooth and rough plaster, wallboards, etc., and permits of textured effects.

Consult your decorator or dealer as to its many uses. Ask him for a shade card, or write to us direct.

Walpamur

the famous flat finish for walls and ceilings.

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The Crown Diamond Paint Co. Limited
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A substantially built house in a neighborhood where values have remained sound through many years, and where zoning for residential purposes protects from possible future depreciation, is certainly well worth considering for modernization.

IT MAY be years old. Perhaps it has "gingerbread" porches and stained-glass stair windows. To all appearances it may look thoroughly unpromising. And yet, if its construction is sound, its room arrangement adaptable to the modern need without too great changes, and its general lines not unpleasant, worth-while results are possible.

It is surprising how greatly the appearance of a home can sometimes be improved by simply removing some of the "gingerbread," the superfluous ornament which was so much in vogue a few decades ago, refinishing the outside with stucco, shingles or brick and perhaps designing a new front entrance. For example, a house built about forty years ago was so soundly built and so well adapted in plan arrangement to the needs of a certain family that the house was bought and remodeled.

To the casual observer it appeared to be ripe for the wrecker's crew, but both owner and architect had the vision to see unusual possibilities. The parlor and drawing room on the front were thrown into a single living room. The ugly porch on the front which shut out light from the living room was taken down and reconstructed on the rear or garden side of the house, which happened to be the south side. The clapboard exterior was veneered with face brick, and green shutters were placed on the windows.

The transformation was so complete that few people recognized the house. In that case the cost of remodeling was quite an item, but a new house of the same size and quality would have cost considerably more than the cost of purchasing and remodeling combined.

It requires imagination to visualize the possibilities of remodeling. The architect, accustomed as he is to visualizing possible solutions not apparent to the average observer, and equipped by experience and study to compose seemingly chaotic elements into harmonious relationship, is the one who should be consulted whenever modernizing is contemplated.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

(Continued from Page 23)

of the Bavarian Highlands with the cast of the Passion Play following their daily callings in their picturesque surroundings at Oberammergau.

Under the auspices of the Women's Canadian Club, of which



A beautiful mantel in the residence of Hugh Aird, Esq. The Linenfold panelling and Transitional carving in late Tudor manner is a fine example of Canadian craftsmanship.

Mrs. Smith is the honored president, the lecture was graced by the presence of Hon. H. H. McLean, K.C., V.D., Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, Mrs. H. N. Stetson and Miss Jean Stetson, who were seated in a box which was draped with a Union Jack in honor of the Governor. Members of the executive of the club who were not assisting in the arrangements occupied special seats in one of the boxes.

WITH Toronto covered with a twelve inch blanket of snow it makes one rather envious to hear about golf being played in Victoria "with blooms splashing the hill-sides with gold, and plum blossoms, pink and white, in the gardens". Toronto golfers must feel like getting into an aeroplane and hopping off to that part of Canada where flowers, sunshine and "go!" are enjoyed for eight months out of the possible twelve. As few sport enthusiasts can indulge in such extravagance they play tennis and badminton to "mark time".

Among those who attended the Ladies' Montreal Tennis and Badminton Club tournament, bridge and tea at the Highlanders Armory were: Mrs. Andrew Fleming, Mrs. Carmichael, Miss Beatrice Morissey, Mrs. Selwyn Ibbotson, Mrs. Sargent Owens, Mrs. Dann, Miss Eileen Ross, Miss Evelyn Turner, of Quebec, Mrs. Beeman, Mrs. Fred Whitehead, Mrs. W. M. Whitaker, Miss Adele Whitaker, Mrs. H. W. Soper, Miss Marguerite Starke, Mrs. Ralph Chillas, Mrs. Dudley Ross, Mrs. Weir Wright, Mrs. Garnet Strong, Miss Sarah Starke, Mrs. Wilfrid Bovey, Mrs. Irving Smith, Mrs. Ross Cooper, Mrs. O. W. Dettmers, Mrs. Rowat, Mrs. Alex. Renaud, Miss Sims, Mrs. Haig Sims, Miss W. Sims, Miss Helen Bernard, Mrs. George D. Drummond, Mrs. Keith Hutchison, Mrs. Lennox Black, Mrs. Riley, Mrs. Harry Newman, Mrs. Pitblado, Miss Pitblado, Mrs. A. S. Jarvis, Mrs. E. H. Fuller, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. Costello, Mrs. Denton Creighton, Mrs. Trion, Mrs. Harland Knowles, Mrs. J. H. Springlie, Mrs. W. B. Scott, Mrs. Robert Starke, Mrs. W. B. Winans, Mrs. W. H. Laidley, Miss Marjorie Caverhill, and Miss Jean Bovey.

Madame Louise Arnoux, mezzo-soprano, and interpreter of French folk songs, gave a recital in costume representing four different periods before the Women's Canadian Club at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec. The president, Mrs. P. B. DuMoulin, presided, and introduced the artist. Seated at the head table were: Mrs. H. G. Carroll, Mrs. M. C. Larue, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Delaney, Colonel and Mrs. Frank Stanton, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Arthur Fitzpatrick, Miss Ida Donohue, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Robitaille, Mr. Maitland Farmer, Mrs. Charles Verge, Dr. and Mrs. Lessard, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Baillairge, Hon. and Mrs. Louis Letourneau, Miss Caron, Hon. A. V. Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Belanger, Mr. and Mrs. Leon T. des Rivières, Colonel and Mrs. Brousseau, Mrs. L. H. Hebert and Mrs. B. A. Scott.

A large number of parents and friends of Haverhill College were present at the annual at-home and

were received by the principal, Miss Wood, who wore a becoming gown of mocha brown lace, fashioned on long lines, with handsome pendant of topaz and pearls. Miss James, Miss Charlotte Ross, Miss Hindsley, Miss M. Dykes, Miss Nainby and members of the staff. The at-home was preceded by a dinner for the directors, and those present included Sir John and Lady Aird, Canon H. J. Cody and Mrs. Cody, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Principal and Mrs. McElheran, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Woods, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Band.

A bridal party and house-warming at the same time, was given by Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Woodman at their residence, Highbury Street, Vancouver, and the guests of honor were Miss Helen White and Mr. Kenneth Creer, whose marriage takes place on March 18th. The tea table was centred with Spring flowers, echoing the tones of the attractive chintz-covered furniture. Mrs. Basil Rolfe and Mrs. Kenneth Bagshaw presided at the urns.

Among the many guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jack Crane, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Scott, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Ramsay, Miss Mary Proctor, Miss Diana Porteous, Miss Aileen Hopkins, Miss Kathleen Allan, Mr. Jim Carter, Mr. George Hodgson, Mr. Ernest Earl, Mr. Walter McDonald and Mr. Jack Underhill.

THE marriage of Major Henry Harold Hemming, M.C., of London, England, son of Mr. H. K. S. Hemming, of Montreal, to Miss Alice Louisa Weaver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Weaver, of Vancouver, B.C., took place in London, England, on March 5th at the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Field, Trafalgar Square. The Hon. Howard Ferguson gave the bride away. The bride was attended by Miss Frances Musgrave, of Victoria, and Miss Betty Coke, of Brookhill Hall, England. Mr. Ian Parsons was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Charles Gundy, of Toronto, Mr. Ross Tolmie, of Vancouver, and Mr. Roger Coke, of Brookhill Hall. It was a quiet wedding followed by a reception to a number of personal friends at 6 Belgrave Square, after which Major and Mrs. Hemming went to Croydon and from there flew to Paris en route to North Africa.

The marriage of Mr. Arthur Marshall Irvine, Jr., of Shawinigan Falls, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Irvine, of Montreal, and Margaret Mona, daughter of the Hon. Andrew R. and Mrs. McMaster, of Montreal, took place quietly at St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, the Rev. Dr. W. J. Clark officiating. Palms and Spring flowers decorated the church and the guest pews were marked with bunches of daffodils.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white bridal satin, the train falling from the waist line, the V-shaped fitted bodice having a border of real lace at the neck and long sleeves with insertions of the same lace, finishing in a point over the hand. Her veil of tulle was held in place by a bandeau of lace and caught on either side by a cluster of orange blossoms. Her shower bouquet was of cream roses and lilies-of-



THE ENSEMBLE SHOP

has now moved to its new quarters
in the College Street Wing of
EATON'S --- COLLEGE STREET

and is showing there its collection
of models from the Spring Openings
of the French Couturiers and of
clever adaptations by the petites
maisons of Paris

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

This is the new way to start Breakfast

Clark's appetizing Tomato Juice . . . juice squeezed from big, red-ripe tomatoes—fresh from the vines. It's the new, healthful way of starting breakfast!



On every tin you will find many delightful ways of serving this refreshing drink—your nearest grocer can supply you!

CLARK'S TOMATO JUICE

W. Clark Limited, Establishments at Montreal, P.Q., St. Remi, P.Q., and Harrow, Ont.



the valley. Miss Marjorie Nixon, the bride's only attendant, was gowned in pale pink lace, made in high-waisted effect, the circular skirt fitted to the knee line and falling below in flowing lines. Her hat was a pink baku trimmed with pink and blue ribbon and she carried a bouquet of Spring flowers.

Mr. Lawrence Irvine acted as best man for his brother and the ushers were Mr. Philip D. Magor and Mr. John A. McMaster, brother of the bride.

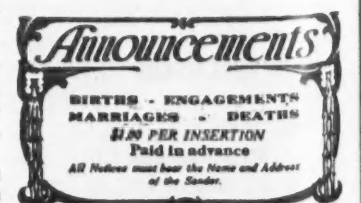
Mrs. McMaster, mother of the bride, wore a gown of navy blue lace with a panamalac hat to match and a corsage bouquet of red roses; Mrs. Irvine, the bridegroom's mother, was in a costume of rosewood crepe with hat to match and a corsage bouquet of orchids and yellow roses.

A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents on Metcalf Avenue, where the rooms were decorated with palms, tulips, daffodils and narcissi.

Later the bride and bridegroom left for a honeymoon trip, the bride traveling in a gown of brown and beige with hat and shoes to match and a coat of bottle green cloth trimmed with Kolinsky. On their return they will take up their residence in Shawinigan Falls.

College friends numbered largely in the tea guests invited by Miss Jean and Miss Myrtle Tingley to their home on Whyte Avenue, Vancouver. Mrs. Tingley assisted her daughters in receiving. The rooms were bright with Spring flowers and on the pretty tea-table was a mixed bouquet of the same blossoms in a silver bowl, and tall candles in silver holders. Mrs. J. S. Williamson, Mrs. Thomas Dunlop, Miss Ida Smith and Miss Aileen Hall presided at the tea and coffee urns.

Those assisting were Miss Beth Brownlee, Miss Dorothy McRae, Miss Mary Stevenson, Miss Timmie Cumming, Miss Marian Shelly and Miss Marjorie Peel.



ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter Dorothy Eden to Mr. Alexander Ralph Wilkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Wilkins, Toronto. The marriage is to take place quietly in Toronto, April 8th.

Appetising



● Watch these points when cooking bacon

1. Start with a cold frying pan—to get more evenly cooked bacon.
2. Cook over moderate heat—to prevent over-heating of the fat.
3. Turn frequently. This gives a more even brown.
4. Drain off the excess fat from time to time—to insure just the delicious crispness which you want.

Swift's Premium Bacon
Swift Canadian Co. Limited P33



MASTER DUDLEY REBURN
Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Reburn, as a Wheeler showed promise of following the skating-steps of his brother, Mr. Stewart Reburn, the well-known skater.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

Matters of Bridge

BY HENRY LAWSON

IN THE last article we discussed Response bids, by which is meant weak responses to an initial bid by partner which are used to indicate a dislike toward playing the hand in the suit mentioned by partner. The Response bid is an effort to direct the contract into the safest minimum bid and offers no encouragement to the initial bidder to continue bidding.

A very different situation is presented when the partner of the initial bidder holds a hand which is strong enough for an initial bid on its own merits without any assistance from partner. In such a case the partner of the initial bidder must show the strength of his hand by bidding an unnecessary trick. For instance if the initial bid were one Heart and the bidder's partner held sufficient cards for an original Diamond bid, he must bid three Diamonds over the one Heart. If he were to bid only two Diamonds it would be a Response bid of a weak nature and would misrepresent the hand.

This jumping of the bid is what is called "forcing". It is virtually a command to the partner to keep the bidding open until a game declaration has been reached in either suit or in No Trump. The same thing applies to an original bid of two in a suit or to an overall of an opposing bid by one more than necessary. When such a forcing bid is made the partner must make a bid, as the maker of the forcing bid has assumed the responsibility for the bidding of the hand and can be depended upon to conclude the bidding in a satisfactory contract, if he is properly informed as to his partner's holding.

This system of responses and forcings seems to be about the simplest system yet advocated and is the basis for many of the prevailing systems of Contract bidding. The most difficult part of Contract bidding is in analysing the hands accurately so that the proper strength or weakness of the hand is quickly appreciated.

AS AN example of forcing bidding let us examine two hands which recently turned up in a game of Contract bridge. The dealer opened the bidding with two Spades. Second hand passed and the dealer's partner held the following cards:

Hearts—Ace, King, ten, eight, four.
Spades—Jack, nine, three.
Diamonds—Ace, nine, six, two.
Clubs—Six.

Now some people might simply raise the Spade bid to four, leaving it to the original bidder to go on if he felt so inclined. This would be a poor method of bidding the hand, as in most cases the original bidder might be content to leave it there, reasoning that his partner has given him the full strength of the hand and that it is better to gather in a sure game than to jeopardize the game by trying for an impossible slam.

The proper bid on the hand is to mention the Heart suit. Here is where the careless bidder may easily spoil the bidding by only announcing three Hearts. This is merely a response bid and does not indicate any expectation of proceeding further. It would entirely misrepresent the hand. The bid should be four Hearts. This shows a strong hand, one that contains a good original Heart bid, and

one that looks forward to at least a sure game.

Following the bid of four Hearts over the original two Spades, the dealer re-examines his hand. Dealer held Spades—Ace, King, Queen, eight, five.

Hearts—Queen, six, three.
Clubs—Ace, King.
Diamonds—King, ten, four.

Holding normal support in Hearts and with a slightly stronger hand than necessary for his original forcing declaration of two Spades the dealer promptly said five Hearts, thus indicating his support for the Heart suit, an additional trick, and slam possibilities.

With this information of support in Hearts and an additional trick outside the Spades, the partner now desires to show his Spade support which he has not yet indicated. With the Spades and Hearts taken care of and two probable tricks indicated in the other two suits by dealer, partner now sees a small slam assured and bids six Spades.

With this Spade support the dealer could see everything taken care of except the Diamonds and as his partner's bidding could not be correct without an outside trick, he properly argued that the outside trick was most likely the Ace of Diamonds, as a blank Club suit seemed unlikely since he held only two. He therefore bid seven Spades which was, of course, made without any effort.

THESE hands did not look like grand slammers at the start yet with the forcing system there was nothing to it. Yet careless or sloppy bidding by partner would have, in many cases, left this hand at a game declaration, and in most cases small slam would be the limit of the bidding.

Many hands will make a slam that has not been contracted for and it will be interesting in most cases to examine the hands and the bidding in order to ascertain whether the bidding in all cases properly reflected the strength of the hands. It must always be remembered that the partner of the initial bidder has a great responsibility. When he has the cards he must encourage the bidding by a proper advance, he must also bid his poor hands just as carefully in order not to leave his partner high and dry with an awkward declaration.

Little Betty had been allowed to stay up to dinner one night on the strict understanding that she should behave very well and not ask for anything on the table.

When dessert came all the guests were attended to, but she was overlooked.

She sat despondently for a time, and then was struck by a bright idea. She exclaimed in a loud voice, "Who wants a clean plate?"—*Montreal Star*.

A child of any race or sect Should treat its parents with respect. He should not slap his mother's face—Unless she fails to keep her place.

—*Akron Times*.

A child of any American pair Should show regard to their gray hair. And should in manner kind and meek Let 'em use the car one night a week.

—*Florida Times-Union*.

a clear skin
a buoyant spirit
Charm



This great saline offers the most sensible route to fresh, natural loveliness

A glass of it in the morning sweeps away poisons and the wastes that dim your eye and cloud your cheek. It tones your system and renews your charm.

IN her quest for beauty every woman takes note of each aid that the cosmetician's art can lend her. And pure creams and honest lotions can and do assist in keeping the cheek supple and the contours firm.

But good creams cannot do everything, and here is one simple beauty secret that will double their power to make you pretty—keep internally clean with a good Saline like Sal Hepatica.

You will find that the eye will sparkle, the skin will be clearer, the feeling of age much more remote, when you get rid of the bodily poisons which steal away your charm.

Costly? No, that simple little bottle of Sal Hepatica is plain in its dress, small in its price and emphatic in its effects.

Physicians, both here and in Europe, have long recommended the internal cleanliness that comes from drinking the saline waters. Regularly they send their patients to the famous spas and springs of Europe to "take the cure."

Sal Hepatica is the efficient equivalent of the European spas. By clearing your bloodstream, it helps your complexion. It gets at the trouble by eliminating poisons and acidity. That is why it is so good for rheumatism, indigestion, colds, constipation, etc.

Get a bottle of Sal Hepatica today. Keep internally clean for one whole week. See how better you feel, how your complexion improves.



Sal Hepatica
at your druggist's

This New Wax is Certainly



a great work-saver

Yes, it actually cuts work in half

IF you really want to save yourself a lot of work, worry and expense just wax your floors with this new compound which is emulsified and blended by a new secret process—called the Korik Process.

This remarkable process removes the objectionable features of ordinary wax and makes a super-fine wax compound that is creamy-smooth, supple and unusually durable. It is neither heavy, slow-drying nor sticky.

When you use this new wax compound you'll discover, first of all, that in a very few minutes it gives the floor a soft, lustrous

beauty that adorns a room like gay sunlight.

Then, as time goes on, your admiration will increase as you watch the rich, velvety surface resist heel-marks, scratches and wear much longer than you ever expected.

Now, with less work, keep your floors gleaming... whether varnished, shell-laced, painted, waxed or covered with linoleum... and furniture gleaming just like new... with this new-process wax.

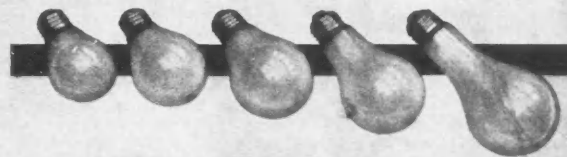
Attention: There is only one wax prepared by the Korik Process, and that is **Old English**. Made by The A. S. Boyle Company, Windsor, Ont.



THE ONLY WAX MADE BY THE KORIK PROCESS

Old English Wax
PASTE and LIQUID

LACO MAZDA LAMPS



A SIZE FOR EVERY USE

THE right lamp in the right place is the principle of modern lighting. Laco Mazda Inside Frosted Lamps are made in 15, 25, 40, 60 and 100 watt sizes, so that every need in the modern home can be supplied.

A MODERN MAZDA PRODUCT

Ask your dealer for them

SOCIAL CALENDAR

Engagements

THE marriage of Naomi Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Herbert Molson, to Mr. N. L. C. Mather, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. C. Mather, has been arranged to take place on Monday afternoon, March 23, at half-past four o'clock at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

The engagement is announced between Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mrs. Davidson, of Montreal, and the late Captain W. M. Davidson, R.N.R., and C.R.B., Chiesman, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chiesman, "Steeton," Lingard Road, London, Eng.

The engagement is announced of Dorothy, daughter of the late Mr. Frank E. Shrimpton and of Mrs. Shrimpton, of Westmount, to Mr. Herbert Leslie Carter, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Carter, also of Westmount. The marriage will take place on April 4, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Kenneth Wallick, in Winnipeg.

Rev. Dr. G. S. and Mrs. Carson of Toronto announce the engagement of their daughter, Annie Stewart, to Mr. Frank W. Hunt, of Toronto. Marriage to take place early in April.

Mrs. Campbell Meyers, Toronto, announces the engagement of her daughter, Dorothy Bennett, to Robert Henry Crease, Caracas, Venezuela, son of H. H. Crease, Santana, Colombia, and Bristol, England, the marriage to take place in Trinidad March 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul LeClaire, Maplewood avenue, Outremont, announce the engagement of their second daughter, Jacqueline, to Mr. James Woods, son of the late Lieut.-Col. James W. Woods and of Mrs. Woods, of Ottawa.

Mr. Thomas Daugan of Lindsay, Ontario, announces the engagement of his daughter, Alice, to the Rev. Thomas Clifford Hay of Akron, Ohio, son of Mrs. Thomas Anderson Hay and the late Mr. Hay Jackson, Pennsylvania. The marriage will take place in the Victoria Presbyterian church early in March.

The engagement is announced of Alice Muriel Barbara, eldest daughter of Mrs. Smith and the late Doctor John Currie Smith of Barrie to Mr. David Cecil Duff, son of Professor and Mrs. Duff of Edinburgh, formerly of Toronto. The marriage will take place in Vancouver early in April.

Major and Mrs. W. O. Frink, 179 Albert street, Belleville, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Marguerite, to Cecil Sinclair, of Kingston, only son of Mrs. William Sinclair, Manitoulin Island.

The engagement is announced of Margaret Crossley Campbell Macintyre, second daughter of the late Mrs. Catherine B. Macintyre, of Outremont, to Mr. Arthur James Hewton, son of Mrs. G. E. Clarke, of Montreal, and the late Mr. James Hewton, of Trenton, Ont. The marriage will take place quietly early in April.

Dr. and Mrs. S. E. Porter, Alfred street, Kingston, announce the engagement of their daughter, Muriel, to Ted Jarvis, son of the late Mr. T. L. Jarvis and Mrs. Jarvis, of Hamilton, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor L. Good, Western Avenue, Westmount, announce the engagement of their daughter, Eva Josephine Millicent, to Mr. John W. Ross, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. John W. Ross, the Glenageary, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Downie, of Outremont, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Edith Henderson, to Mr. Joseph Richardson, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Richardson, of Montreal. The wedding will take place in the latter part of April.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Soward of Toronto announce the engagement of their only daughter, Mary Kathleen, to Mr. Jack Hubert Batten of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Campbell Batten, Wychwood Park, the marriage to take place Saturday, April Fourth.

Travellers

HIS Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Mrs. Ross were in Ottawa for the opening of Parliament.

Mrs. W. H. G. Garlock and her sister, Miss Faith Fyles of Ottawa, were recent guests in Montreal of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Meyer.

Colonel and Mrs. J. Carlton Brown have returned to Montreal after spending two months in Jamaica. They are at the Mount Royal Hotel.

General Sir Hugh Tudor, K.C.B., has arrived in England from Newfoundland.

Lt. Col. J. P. Silver, R.A.M.C., of Halifax, has been staying in Farnham, Surrey.

The Hon. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. King, are back in Ottawa after visiting in

Victoria, B. C., and will remain in town during the session.

Major J. C. Murchie, R.C.H.A., who has been attending the Staff College in England, is returning to Canada accompanied by Mrs. Murchie and will join his regiment at Winnipeg.

Lt. Colonel and Mrs. C. W. MacLean, of Montreal, have returned from Florida and are sailing from Boston to spend six weeks in Bermuda.

The Hon. Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, has been the guest of Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Cantile, of Montreal for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. L. Hobson and Miss Maffiorie Hobson, of Vancouver, have returned from a visit in Honolulu.

Sir Wilfrid Grenfell, who has been on a lecture tour in the British Isles, is sailing in April for Canada.

Lady Nanton, of Winnipeg, has returned home after spending some time



MRS. G. L. McCREA OF DOME MINES, SOUTH PORCUPINE

Formerly Miss Dorothy Dowsett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dowsett, of Bwana M'Kubwa, Northern Rhodesia, whose marriage was solemnized in Bwana M'Kubwa on Nov. 29th.

—Photo by Charles Aylett.

with her daughter, Mrs. Earnest W. Bircher, in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson Farmer, and Mrs. Hillyard Robinson, of Toronto, are much fêted guests in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, has returned to London from his tour of the West Indies.

Lady Garneau, of Quebec, is spending some time in Ottawa and Montreal.

Miss Dorothy Glazebrook, of Toronto, is a guest of Sir William and Lady Clark in Ottawa.

Mrs. L. A. Tashereau, of Quebec, is in Ottawa visiting Lady Tashereau.

Lady Dunn and her two children are at their villa at Cap Ferrat, Riviera.

Major General and Mrs. A. G. McNaughton and Miss Christine McNaughton, of Ottawa, were recent guests at the Wakefield Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Gill and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Paradis, of Montreal, have sailed for a three months' tour of Europe, visiting Venice, Milan and Rome and the British Isles.

LADY WATSON, of Quebec, is sailing the middle of March for a four months' stay on the Continent.

Mrs. Freshfield, and her daughter, Miss Zoe Freshfield, of Reigate, England, are guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Riddell in Montreal.

Colonel C. M. Edwards and Mr. W. R. Crelston of Ottawa, recently spent a few days at Lake Mousseau, Quebec.

Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Mr. J. D. Cuthbert, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Mr. D. B. J. Martin, Mrs. E. F. Malone, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Snow and Miss Gwendolyn Snow are a few Torontonians who have been enjoying a visit at the Belmont Manor, Bermuda.

Mrs. N. R. Des Brisay, Mrs. R. G. Rogers, Mrs. Athol McBean, Mrs. C. C. Balfour and Mrs. B. O. Pellenz were some of the Winnipeg golfers who at-

tended the Golf Tournament over the Oak Bay course of the Victoria Golf Club.

Miss Margaret Richards of Winnipeg is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Second Lamman, in Vancouver.

Mrs. Gregor Barclay and Mrs. L. A. Sewell, of Montreal, have returned from Ste. Marguerite where they spent a couple of weeks at Cochand's Hotel.

Lady Geddes, of London England, who was a recent visitor in Toronto, has returned to New York.

Mrs. Harris McPhedran, of Toronto, is leaving shortly to spend some time abroad.

Mr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, who has been appointed by the League of Nations as one of a committee of international experts to co-ordinate the statistics of the world, will sail this week for Geneva to attend the conference, and will be absent from town a month. Mrs. Coats will spend the month at Waterbury Inn, Waterbury, Vermont.

Senator and Mrs. Arthur C. Hardy, of Ottawa, have left for Florida, to spend the next few weeks.

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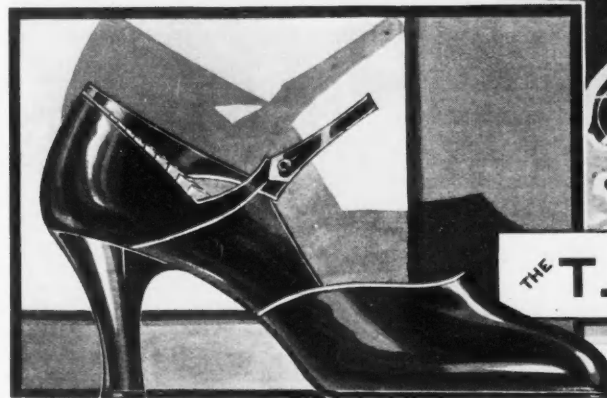
that fascinating, deep blue which goes with a score of other blues, as well as beiges and greys.

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Sketched is an exquisite one strap style, designed by Bally of Switzerland—for a blue season. Finished with delicate touches of grey. At pair \$15.00

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BELLE AND BARBARA

Twin daughters of Dr. and Mrs. A. R. M. MacLean, Montreal.

—Photo by Rice, Montreal.

HON. Senator and Mrs. H. S. Beland have returned from their home in Beauce, Que., and are residing at 58 Carling avenue, Ottawa.

Commander Charles Beard, Mrs. Beard and their children, of Ottawa, will leave for England next month to remain for two years.

Mr. W. C. Naxon, agent-general for Ontario, in London, has sailed by the S.S. Alcantara, for Buenos Aires, where he will represent the Canadian

chamber of commerce in Great Britain at the British Empire exhibition.

Dame Rachel Crowdy is arriving in Montreal from the United States on March 23, and during her stay of two days here will speak before the People's Forum and the Montreal Women's Club. She will be the guest of Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid while here and will leave for Ottawa to visit her brother, Mr. James F. Crowdy, and Mrs. Crowdy, before returning to England.

Marriages

AT A private ceremony held in Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B. C. Miss Margaret Bruce MacKenzie, niece of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. R. R. Bruce and Captain W. Hobart Molson, M.C., alderman, were married by Bishop C. D. Shofield.

A recent wedding of interest to a number of Canadians and many To-

rontonians was that of Ruth, daughter of Sir Benjamin and Lady Johnston of "Abbots Lea", Liverpool, Eng., to Mr. Gordon Potts, son of Dr. and Mrs. Potts, of Birmingham.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Broadbent, of Winnipeg, announce the marriage of their eldest daughter, Helen, to Mr. James Fisher Burritt, eldest son of Colonel and Mrs. Royal Burritt. The wedding took place quietly the end of February.

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 14, 1931

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

CATCHING AN INDUSTRIAL TARTAR

Russia's Industrial Activities of Vital Import to Canada—The Question of Embargo
and Other Steps Designed to Meet Russian Competition

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

THE bear that walks like a man" has got down to hard work, of the sternest and most intensive kind, as a vast and increasingly-disciplined army. Rather tardily the outside world has come to sense something of the tremendous and probably epoch-making significance that underlies the feverish, yet purposeful, industrial activities of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic.

That significance, for us who live outside Russia, does not lie in the political system that has been set up there and which has initiated and is directing these industrial activities. Nor does it lie in the social conditions which are their concomitants. Those conditions may be intolerably bad or relatively good. From a rather prolonged and painstaking study of them, as unfolded in recent and authoritative works thereon, as well as from various conversations with different people who have lately been in Russia, I have come to the conclusion that they are, on the whole, distinctly bad.

The workers are subjected to more arbitrary treatment than in any "capitalist" country; they work in factories that are, for the most part, unsanitary; they live in crowded and untidy barracks; educational facilities are denied to the majority of them, and cultural entertainments, lectures and meetings are either of very inferior quality or merely communist propaganda; public health standards are deplorably low; the workers are exploited more severely than in any other country, inasmuch as the difference between the value of the goods they produce and the value of the wages they receive is greater.

THESE internal conditions, however, are the concern of the people of Russia themselves. If they relish them, it is not for the world outside to say them nay. But with Soviet activities, in their aspect of menace to its commercial prosperity, that outside world has a close and intimate and vital concern. Russia is putting up, by means of intensified production and world marketing, a new form of trade competition which means a commercial battle with other countries. Nature, far more by her gifts than by her denials, has decreed that in that battle, Canada's place shall be in the forefront.

When the Soviet Government started out on its "five-year plan," the world at large, though interested, was inclined to be mildly derisive. To-day, the majority of people who have done any real thinking in the matter are very cautious about predicting that it will not meet with, at least, a temporary, and in any case, a formidable measure of success—a measure of success all too likely to have serious repercussions on Canada's commercial well-being. We are realizing—many of us against our will—that there is an unknown quantity about most Soviet undertakings such as battles, if it does not defy, analysis. Of course, *omne ignotum pro magnifico*—we are apt to discern a portent in what we cannot, or do not, understand. But the Russians have already given us "a taste of their quality" sufficient to let us know that the portent is there all right.

Indeed, the "unknown quantity" notwithstanding, we can certainly estimate the potency of some of the more important factors that are making it uniquely possible for Russia, under its present regime, to put

up a competition of a kind calculated to arouse anxiety and apprehension in a nation, like our own, that has to meet it.

IT IS, of course, true that Russia is a country of vast and varied raw materials and natural resources. But the same thing can be said of other lands, and notably of Canada. It is not the abundance, or the diversity, of its materials and resources that makes Russia, in its present posture, a menace to our commercial well-being. It is the uses to which it is putting its wealth of materials and man-power, and the

purpose behind those uses, that threaten to make it the most awesome foe that Canadian industry and commerce have yet had to meet.

In the matter of industrialism, as in so much else, present-day Russia is a law unto itself. All the workers are State employees—many of them convict and forced and threatened workers. Both internal wages and internal prices are the subject of State control and regulation to such an extent that it is impossible to institute any useful comparison between labor costs in Russia and those in other countries. What is true of labor costs, in particular, is true of what are compendiously styled "costs of production", in the larger sense, in general.

Indeed, the expression, "costs of production", as

(Continued on Page 35)



A BUSY CANADIAN MARINE INDUSTRY

Aeroplane view of the plant of the Davie Shipbuilding Company at Lauzon, Quebec. The yards serve both ocean and inland shipping, and in them have been built many of the best-known of Canadian steamers on the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes routes, particularly those of Canada Steamship Lines. Photograph shows three vessels in drydock.

—Photo by Associated Screen News

SOUTHERN TRADE CALLS

British Trade Exposition at Buenos Aires Should Benefit
Canada's Commerce With South America

By WILLIAM KING

A BRITISH Economic Mission, headed by Lord D'Abernon, investigated industrial, commercial, and financial relations with Argentina during 1929. This action was due to the trade between Argentina and Great Britain during several years previous to 1930 being greatly in favour of the first named country, Great Britain spending three dollars for every one spent by Argentina.

On its departure from South America the Mission was able to announce that a trade agreement had been drawn up between the two countries ruling that each should extend to the other monetary credits for trading purposes. Following this first constructive step to recapture an important South American market lost during the Great War came a movement, due mainly to the initiative of the British Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires, to organize a British Trade Exposition in that city.

The movement met with considerable support from many quarters and after much preliminary organization work it was decided to hold the Exhibition in the grounds of the Argentine Rural Society, Buenos Aires, and for the opening ceremony on March 14th, to be performed by the Prince of Wales accompanied by a contingent of several thousand salesmen drawn from the Empire.

Buenos Aires, with a population exceeding two millions, controls approximately 80 per cent., of the purchasing power of South America and is therefore a very desirable location for a comprehensive display of Empire products.

The Canadian pavilion in the Exhibition grounds has an extensive frontage. It stands at the head of a broad approach leading from the main gates, on either side of which are buildings of the Tudor type conveying the atmosphere of an old English village. With this setting the building stands out in relief and houses a collection of exhibits constituting a signifi-

cant gesture of Canadian commercial and industrial aggressiveness.

Armorial shields of the different provinces are used extensively in the decoration work; one of the main features of interior decoration is a large frieze painted with scenes typifying industries, commerce, and trading activities from coast to coast. Whether much business will result depends very much on the twin factors of price and delivery of goods.

CANADIAN exports to South American countries during the fiscal year ended March, 1930, totalled \$32,600,000 as compared with \$27,000,000 during the preceding year. South America imports goods to the value of \$1,915,000,000. Of these the United States supplies goods to the value of \$581,524,000, Great Britain supplies \$364,000,000, Germany \$225,000,000 and France \$127,000,000. This is not a good showing for Canada when one considers the total volume of her trade.

For some time the possibility of expanding Canadian trade with the South American republics has received consideration and it may be said that Canada is committed to an aggressive and expanding trade policy in these markets.

The Canadian steamship service from Atlantic ports to Buenos Aires and Brazil is one of the initial steps in carrying out this policy by making available to domestic manufacturers a direct and reliable method of transportation for their exports.

Other features include a weekly news service by which columns of Canadian news appear in the press of Latin-America, the creation of better banking facilities by our own chartered banks, and the establishment of a trade commissioners' office in Peru.

These results are largely due to the good work of Mr. F. T. C. O'Hara, Deputy-Minister, Dept. of Trade

(Continued on Page 30)

AT A time when the man in the street is showing a good deal of concern over the "Russian menace", particularly in regard to competition for the world's wheat markets, it is good to have the assurance of so competent an observer as Mr. E. W. Beatty that there is no doubt in the West itself as to the ultimate future of the country, nor any fear that a return to normal prosperity and a resumption of progressive development will be long delayed.

Eastern business men who have found their most valuable market suddenly reduced to the vanishing point and to whom the most disturbing factor has been the apparent possibility, that the business of producing wheat may be unprofitable in Canada for an indefinite time to come will be much heartened by Mr. Beatty's findings after a searching personal investigation of conditions on the prairies.

THE West itself, we gather from Mr. Beatty, has no doubt that it is permanently in the business of raising wheat and that if any of the competing world producers is going to quit the struggle, it is not going to be Western Canada. Western business men and farmers alike realize that they are confronted with a grave economic situation which will only be righted by time and patience, and there is general acceptance of the fact that the present depression is due to causes which are many and complex, and that some of these are world-wide in their incidence. The able president of the C.P.R. found that not only is the West meeting present conditions with fortitude, but that it is bringing to bear on its problems all the resourcefulness and energy that we have learned to expect from its people.

IT IS fully realized on the prairies, Mr. Beatty found, that the country for a time must revise its ideas of what constitutes normal conditions. We have been prone in both the East and the West, he points out, to consider the peak years of post-war prosperity and of speculation as normal when in fact they were not so. It is perhaps not easy to return to less roseate if sounder standards of value, but Mr. Beatty found that the West is showing unmistakable signs of doing so, and is already casting about for methods of production and of doing business better suited to changed economic conditions.

FAINT-HEARTED easterners may also find reassurance in the words of Mr. Axel Hansen, chairman of the special committee on grain futures of the New York Produce Exchange, in an announcement of the new market established by the exchange to deal exclusively in Canadian wheat. Mr. Hansen said that while the United States has for years maintained a predominating position in the grain trade of the world, a fundamental transition in this respect seems inevitable. It is being generally recognized, he said, that as long as Canada, Argentina, Australia and Russia can produce and supply the world's wheat requirements more cheaply than the United States, it is futile for the U.S. farmer to compete for the world's trade, and that the only way to improve agricultural conditions in the latter country is to cut production to the maximum required for domestic use.

A REDUCTION in the neighborhood of 20 per cent. in the wheat acreage of the United States would practically eliminate the export surplus of that country. It is, of course, impossible to predict the future, but present indications are that unless the reduction is made voluntarily by United States growers it will, within a relatively short time, be brought about by economic necessity.

IN CANADA the situation is very different. Mr. Hansen of the New York Stock Exchange said in the statement referred to that the vast western prairie lands, extending from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, are by nature destined to become the outstanding grain districts of North America. Rich virgin soil and climate combine to make Canadian wheat a strong, glutinous and highly desirable milling wheat. To quote Mr. Hansen: "Grain growing in Canada is a necessity, and when it is considered that less than one-fifth of the arable lands of Western Canada have been brought under cultivation, and yet over half a billion bushels of the finest milling wheat has been gathered in a single season, it seems evident that our neighbors to the north possess almost unlimited agricultural possibilities. It requires no particular imagination to visualize a Canadian wheat crop within a very few years of 700,000,000 bushels. Such a quantity is almost equivalent to that now raised in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains." All of which does not suggest that Canada need fear for the future of her chief industry.


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ONE of the finest proofs of the sustained purchasing power of the Canadian market is furnished by companies producing staple commodities. Business can't be particularly bad if Canadians continue to buy such products in ever-increasing quantities. And the Quaker Oats Company furnishes a typical example.

"Lower prices have made available to us raw material at minimum prices," George A. Macdonald, Vice-President, told SATURDAY NIGHT, "and inasmuch as cereal products are in the main economical foods we were fortunate to obtain increased sales in Eastern Canada during 1930 to the extent of over 8 per cent. over any previous year's volume."

"We pursued the policy throughout the year of reasonably reducing prices, believing that the farther we could make the consumer's dollar go, the sooner would we induce the buyer to come into the market. Throughout 1930 we not only maintained our advertising campaigns, but added to them. Again, low prices for Canadian grain assured us of being competitive in the export field and our volume there has held up well."

"In 1931 our business has been extraordinarily active. I feel that during last year Canada got down to rock bottom, and probably below that, but that only means that we are in a position to go ahead on an absolutely sound foundation. I feel sure that business will steadily, if slowly, improve and we are making our plans to care for increased activity."



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SOUTHERN TRADE CALLS

(Continued from Page 29)

and Commerce, Ottawa, during his visit to South America in 1927 when he toured twelve countries in the interests of Canadian commerce and displayed concrete evidence of his belief that if a nation is to progress its foreign trade cannot stand still and opportunities must be constantly sought to extend and deepen the channels along which our goods are already travelling to foreign countries.

The large contingent of members of the Canadian Manufacturers Association who sailed for Buenos Aires on February 21st are scheduled to explore the trading centres of Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Pernambuco, Valparaiso, Santos, Santiago and St. Paula and it is believed that very soon fruitful results will be apparent.

ARGENTINA relies chiefly on agricultural and pastoral products for its economic well-being, the lack of iron and coal militating against the development of its manufacturing industries. Of the agricultural products gathered during the crop season 1929-30 maize predominated followed by wheat, linseed, oats, and barley. The yield per acre of grain, although increasing of late years, remains low relatively to that of the chief grain growing countries, and is capable of improvement by more intensive cultivation. The country is regarded as fully stocked with cattle, the virgin pastures being occupied and unless there is a decided improvement in herbage, of which alfalfa provides a large part, it is unlikely that the number of head will be increased materially.

Within a few years Argentina has become one of the greatest beef producing centres in the world, and a mutton and lamb producer of no mean importance. In chilled beef the country has no prospective rival capable of producing as good quality as at low prices. The products of the livestock industry including wool, hides, horsehair, etc., constitute some 35 per cent. of the value of the national export.

At present 75 per cent. of the manufactured products used are imported, and much of the foodstuffs prepared in the country is imported in a partially manufactured form. The needs of the country are far greater than the local industrialists are able to supply, when quality and prices of goods are borne in mind.

As far as the general public is concerned there is a decided preference for goods made abroad, a preference based upon the superior quality of the foreign as compared with the home-made article. To this rule there is an exception, and that is in the matter of comestibles. The Argentine preparation and packing of jams, biscuits, confectionery and chocolates have attained a very high standard.

Such goods may not be nearly perfect as those imported but the difference is slight and the saving in cost so great that where imported lines are concerned this market has shrunk. There are, however, innumerable lines in which the foreign manufactured article will still be unbeatable when important contracts are in question.

TO GIVE a fair idea of the position of Argentine trade and the potential purchasing power of the country at the present time is not easy. During 1930 there was some depression in business attributable mainly to local causes such as the failure of crops rather than the general fall in commodity prices.

Adverse economic developments in the Argentine last year coincided but did not result entirely from those experienced in Europe and the United States. These have had an effect on the Argentine dollar and in the past year Argentina has seen its currency, which has a backing of 80 per cent., depreciate in relation to the dollar and sterling nearly 40 per cent., notwithstanding that everything in the country is materially prosperous, even allowing for low prices of Argentine products in the world markets. But it is likely that the depreciated currency will have a restrictive effect on imports.

In business in general there is, however, a feeling of optimism that is justifiable and there is no reason why confidence in the fundamental prosperity of the country should

be shaken. It is estimated that during the current year Argentina will have one of the largest crops on record if wheat, linseed, and maize are added together.

It is safe to say that the crops will be sold as soon as possible and money will circulate so that with such an improvement the country will recover rapidly. Markets are scantily stocked in most regular import lines and directly Argentina's sales to consuming countries improves, and the exchange thereby recovers, all import business will experience greater movement almost simultaneously.

It is well to remember that Argentine credit expansion is small when compared with most new countries and her record in the matter of debt service is excellent.

IN CONSIDERING trading relations with the Latin-American countries, a phase of commercial activity in which Canada is particularly interested, one is inclined to believe that the disturbances of the past few years such as political upheavals and revolutions indicate a dangerous and unstable condition of affairs and that commercial relations are risky. In reality they are another form of election. The government is changed and things go on much as usual with scarcely more than a ripple on the surface of ordinary, every-day life.

When the Spanish Empire in South America disintegrated the new republics that were created retained many of their old characteristics. Spain had never allowed the vice-royalties to trade with each other; it was her policy to keep them aloof, and in freedom they stayed aloof, aided by geographical considerations. They possessed no merchant class to link them with the rest of the world.

So each country became isolated, lived very much to itself, and became filled with its own feelings, its people preaching an intensive nationalist creed and trying to make a narrow patriotism into a supreme virtue. The tragedy of the Great War did much to awaken South America to the dangers of intensive nationalism, and during pre-war years a spirit of reasonableness in internal affairs was apparent.

DURING the early years of the last decade the United States entered upon a new phase of business relations with South America, replacing London—already heavily taxed with the burden of post-war reconstruction—as South America's banker. Money was lent rather freely and several countries got into the very bad habit of living on borrowed money, until 1929, when the supply ceased abruptly. There has been some rioting, indifferent looting, then the necessary steps toward national rehabilitation.

The political bodies are again turning to London for financial assistance, which is being given in careful doses, although there is no record of any government in the whole of South America repudiating either its external or internal loans.

It is not too much to hope that the deserved publicity given to Canadian agricultural and industrial products under the auspices of the British Trade Exposition will be supported by a determined endeavour to extend the South American markets for our goods and thus materially expand the export trade of this country. Such a policy necessitates constant investigation work in relation to the markets of South America.

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Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per share has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited for the quarter ending March 31st, 1931, payable April 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record March 14th, 1931. By order of the Board, JAS. H. WEBB, Secretary-Treasurer. Montreal, Feb. 25th, 1931.

Penmans Limited Dividend Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th of April, 1931. On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of May to Shareholders of record of the 21st day of April, 1931. On the Common Stock, One Dollar (\$1.00) per share, payable on the 15th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of May, 1931. By Order of the Board, C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer. Montreal, March 2, 1931.

DIVIDEND NOTICE The British American Oil Company Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share has been declared on the issued No. 100 Value capital stock of the Company for the first quarter ending March 31st, 1931. The above dividend is payable April 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1931. Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of March, both days inclusive. Share Warrant Holders will present Coupon Serial No. 4 to The Royal Bank of Canada, 62 William Street, New York City, or to The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, on or after April 1st, 1931. By order of the Board, L. W. BINNS, Secretary. DATED at Toronto, March 6th, 1931.

Dividend Number 212 Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

A dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable on the 25th day of March, 1931, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 11th day of March, 1931. DATED the 4th day of March, 1931. L. McVAIL, Assistant Treasurer.

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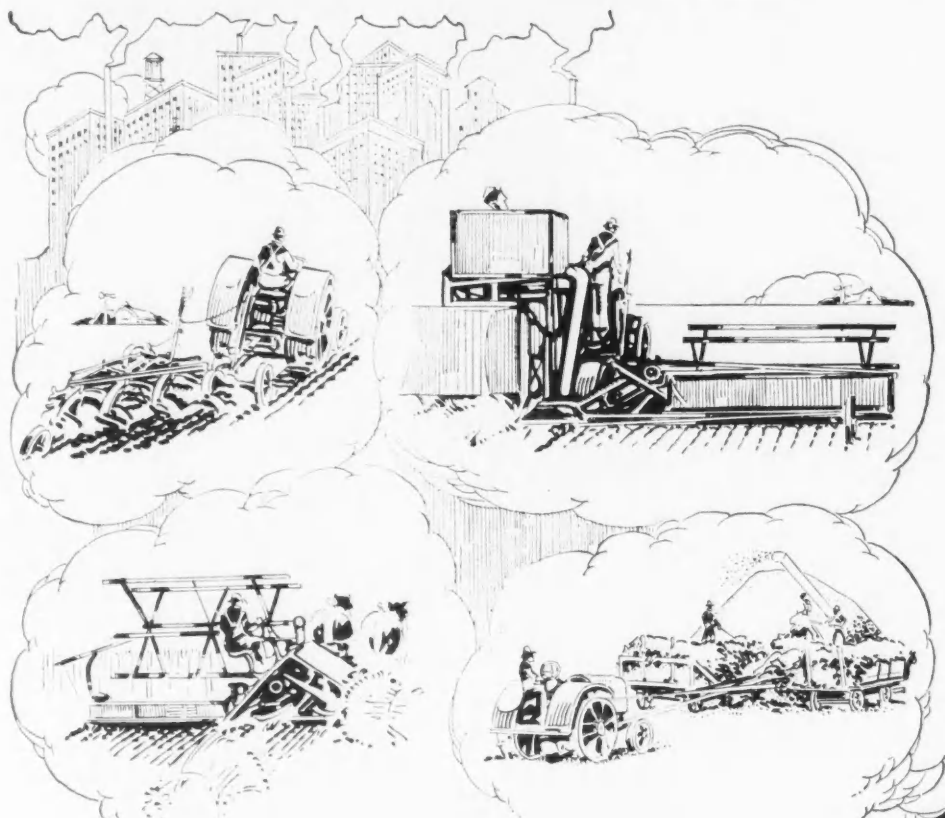
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And the return of general prosperity will well repay Canadian finance, industry and commerce for every effort exerted to advance the welfare of Canadian agriculture. To this end is planned

The World's Grain Exhibition and Conference

REGINA, JULY 25 to AUG. 6, 1932

This great Canadian undertaking is organized to make strikingly evident the superiority of Canada's field crops and to further stimulate world-wide demand for them. It is designed to demonstrate to the world the important part Canada plays and the much more important part she is destined to play in her bid for agricultural supremacy.

This world-wide Exhibition and Conference will bring to Canada grain exhibits from 50 or more countries. It will gather in conference the practical farmer, the expert agriculturist, of almost every land. It will throw a great searchlight on everything pertaining to the economical production and profitable marketing of grain. It will seek . . . and find . . . practical solutions for the problems of agriculture.

To make this great Canadian undertaking all that it must be . . . to make it light the way to more permanent prosperity for the farmers of Canada . . . the wholehearted support of Canadian finance, industry and commerce is needed . . . and expected.

For further particulars write the Secretary, World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, Imperial Bank Chambers, Regina.

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HON. ROBERT WEIR,
Minister of Agriculture for Canada

Chairman Executive and Finance Committee
HON. W. C. BUCKLE,
Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan



ISSUES SATISFACTORY REPORT

L. R. Wilson, Vice-President and Managing Director of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., which has just presented an annual statement, which in consideration of the depressed condition in the newsprint industry, must be considered satisfactory. Mr. Wilson, who has been with Abitibi for some 15 years is a Past President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and is generally recognized as one of the leading figures in the Canadian newsprint industry.

FURTHER WOES OF WHEAT

Higher Cost of Bread Adversely Affects Consumption of Wheat—Chief Trouble is Distribution Charges

WHEN wheat went sliding down the scale last July, confident predictions were made that its course would be halted at an early stage, on the reasoning that lower prices bring about increased demand. These predictions were sparsely realized, says a bulletin issued by Thomson & McKinnon, members of the New York Stock Exchange. "Visibles" continued to be visible, and even hardened old traders asked "What's wrong with wheat?" The answers most commonly given have borne upon production, but the problems of wheat's consumption are just as important and about as complicated.

When wheat dropped it fell upon a weakened buying power. Distressed consumers were looking not alone for cheap food; they were looking for the cheapest foods. We have no desire to take on a discussion of the "energy values" of the several competitive foods. Bread may be the "best buy", but the fact remains that since pre-war days it has accumulated a burden of costs that severely affects its sale in times of widespread unemployment. Since those costs are but distantly related to the economics of wheat, we have a partial explanation of the failure of demand to respond to bargain prices.

That flour should lag behind descending wheat, and bread behind flour, was to be expected. Neither millers nor bakers could keep their price lists commercially in line with the vibrations of the wheat market. Lagging upon a downward movement is not to be chalked up as evidence of the undue self-interest of either of the secondary industries. There is a lag both ways, up and down. When wheat (Canadian) advanced from \$1.18 in June '29 to \$1.60 in July '29, it was not until the following October that bread was brought about on a parity.

HOWEVER, the crux of the matter does not lie in the slow response of bread to the movement of wheat; it lies in the "short measure" of response, and that by reason of extraneous costs it now bears.

Here, then, is a situation well worth second thought. Apparently it has been acutely in the making since the year 1916, but the problems it presents are to be best observed by comparisons between the present and pre-war days.

Mr. F. A. McGregor, in an investigation of the Canadian baking industry, sets down the average price for wheat (No. 1 Manitoba Northern, Fort William basis) for the year 1913 at 88 cents per bushel, and for December, 1930, at 56 cents per bushel, while the average retail price of bread for 1913 is placed at 4.2 cents per pound, and for December, 1930, at 6.6 cents per pound. Summing up: at the close of 1930 wheat was substantially under its 1913 level and bread as substantially above its own level for that year.

The fact is that wheat flour is becoming a decreasing item of cost in bread; and actually a little less in bulk, with more milk and sugar in its place; but the outstanding

change has been the increased expense of delivery. Toronto costs of bread delivery are set down at an average of 3½ cents for the 24-ounce loaf. Flour, which in 1913 represented 43 per cent. of the cost of the average retail price of bread, represented but 31.6 per cent. in 1930.

Setting up the problem in a different way: the prairies of the West are ploughed, cultivated, seeded, the grain cut, threshed, hauled a thousand miles or more, milled, and the flour (during the first six months of 1930) laid down in the bakeshop (Canadian) at an average cost of 2.56 cents per pound of bread; but before that wheat flour was turned over to the consumer as bread it accumulated charges for "other ingredients", "baking costs", "delivery and sale" and "administration", amounting to 4.39 cents, making a total cost (not sales price) of 6.95 cents for the pound of bread. And bread, remember, is the general form in which wheat finds its way to the ultimate market.

ASSUMING that the relative costs of materials, labor and administration are about the same for the United States (and the labor costs are higher) we have before us a partial explanation of the failure of visibles to disappear in the face of falling prices and shrunken buying power. A problem of major magnitude.

For some years bread has not been holding its own in the diet of that all-important statistical individual, the Average American. It will be recalled that the Food Research Institute of Stanford University some time ago found that the per capita consumption (U.S.) of wheat flour, 224 pounds at the close of the 19th century, became 176 pounds at the end of the first quarter of the 20th, a decrease of about 20 per cent. Wheat did not lose out in a Battle of the Cereals, for corn, rye and barley suffered more serious food losses, and oatmeal did no better than hold its own. There has been no substantial change in the use of potatoes. The only major plant foods to show gains have been the vegetables and sugar, with a marked increase in the consumption of dairy products and pork in its varied forms of preparation.

There is a somewhat similar trend against the cereals in the United Kingdom. And, be it recalled, Great Britain imports more wheat for consumption (or otherwise) than any other country. Here again we have evidence of rising costs of bread. In midsummer of June, 1914, the 4 pound loaf was sold at 5½d. and in mid-summer, 1929, at 8½d. — an increase of more than 50 per cent.

AGAIN we have complaint of the "extraordinary" high cost of distribution, although the British cost at the time of investigation (1925) was less than half the Canadian (1930). And, curiously enough, we find no less an authority than A. H. Hurst complaining of the quality of the English loaf, contending that it does not sell as well as the Scotch

loaf, which contains less water and is more palatable. (And the English loaf, in turn, contains less water than the Canadian.) What-over be the cause, the statistics have it that "per man" consumption of quantities of flour and meal in the United Kingdom has dropped from 300 pounds per annum in pre-war days to 268 pounds; while fruit has increased in the same period from about 1½ pounds per week "per man" to about 2 1/5 pounds.

Here, then, is a distinct trend in increasing costs and diminishing consumption of wheat (and, for that matter, cereal products). Hitherto in our attempts to remedy the wheat situation we have been placing the emphasis upon production, and perhaps quite rightly, but the trend of consumption should not be overlooked. Our common sense tells us that the solution lies in reduction of the costs of the production of wheat and its products, all the while improving the quality. According to Hurst, the French consumption of bread is double per capita that of any other country, because of superior baking craftsmanship.

The problems of consumption are deserving of consideration, and



WITH WESTERN EXCHANGE
A. E. Darby, newly appointed Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Mr. Darby has been a prominent Western journalist and economist for many years, and more recently was Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

none the less deserving because of the outstanding importance of those of production. Casting about for a way out, we think naturally of the world's increasing population and consequent demand for more food, and visualize the hundreds of millions across the Pacific turning from rice to wheat; we can almost imagine conditions under which governments will cease to meddle, and "pools" give up attempts to control; but of these things again. Tomorrow is another day.

Hunt's Limited

BALANCE SHEET as at December 31st, 1930

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash on hand and in banks	\$41,542.81
Call Loans and Dominion Government bonds	65,237.50
Accounts receivable, less bad debts reserve	13,213.18
Merchandise inventory	54,197.82
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenue	19,560.21
	\$184,752.22
LIFE INSURANCE, CASH SURRENDER VALUE	4,664.28
INVESTMENT IN AND ADVANCES TO SUBSIDIARY COMPANY	28,221.14
FIXED ASSETS:	
Land, buildings, machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures, etc., at depreciated values	654,182.22
Leasehold and building improvements	67,783.96
	721,966.18
GOODWILL	1.00
	\$939,604.82
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	\$37,797.72
Dividend payable	25,242.00
Accrued expenses	19,535.26
Provision for Federal income taxes	6,220.49
	\$ 89,195.32
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS:	
Class A Stock, 18,656 shares, no-par value	608,337.29
Class B Stock, 15,000 shares, no-par value	251,072.21
Surplus	\$859,409.50
	\$939,604.82
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
For the year ending December 31st, 1930	
Surplus, December 31st, 1929	\$216,512.96
Net profit for year	95,838.91
	\$312,351.87
DEDUCT:	
Dividends, Class A stock	\$27,984.00
Dividends, Class B stock	22,500.00
Loss on fixtures	2,830.88
Provision for Federal income taxes, year 1930	5,829.06
Adjustment of life insurance to cash surrender value	2,135.72
	61,279.66
SURPLUS, DECEMBER 31st, 1930	\$251,072.21
AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE	
We have audited the accounts of Hunt's Limited for the year ending December 31st, 1930, and hereby certify that all our requirements, as auditors, have been complied with, and that, in our opinion, the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs, as shown by the books, as of the date thereof.	
THORNE, MUIJLLOLD, HOWSON AND McPHERSON, Chartered Accountants Toronto, February 12th, 1931	

Now a Mutual Company

The directors announce that by joint action taken today by policyholders and shareholders, in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Special Act—just fifty years after the founding of the Company—the North American Life Assurance Company becomes a purely Mutual organization.

All of the Company's assets, exceeding forty-five million dollars, are now held for the policyholders. The whole of the accumulated surplus, as well as all future surplus earned, belongs exclusively to the holders of participating policies.

The policyholders now own and control the Company—there being no capital stock or shareholders. They will elect their own directors, and such directors will be solely responsible to them.

It is gratifying that Mutualization has been accomplished at a period in the Company's history when its financial position is impregnable—its surplus on 31st December, 1930, amounting to over eight million dollars.

It is equally gratifying that the redemption of the capital has been effected, and Mutualization brought about, without in any way disturbing the surplus already apportioned to participating policyholders. The accumulated surplus earnings from the non-participating section alone have been practically sufficient to redeem the entire capital.

Among the founders and early directors of the Company were such honoured leaders in Canadian life as Alexander Mackenzie, Sir William Meredith, Sir Oliver Mowat and Edward Blake, and the step now taken in Mutualizing the Company marks the fulfillment of their intentions, as expressed in the original charter, granted by the Dominion Government.

Moreover, the carrying out of Mutualization gives effect to the Company's declared principle and belief that the interests of the policyholders are paramount.

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CHARLES L. BURTON
FREDERICK S. CORRIGAN
WILLIAM K. GEORGE
HON. GEORGE S. HENRY
ARTHUR C. McMASTER, K.C.
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WILLIAM B. TAYLOR
HON. LOUIS A. TASCHEREAU
CHARLES W. I. WOODLAND

DAVID E. KILGOUR, General Manager

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

1881

Assurance in force
\$192,535,106



Assets
\$45,221,899

1931

Toronto, Canada, 5th March, 1931.



IS THIS "FORCED LABOR?"

A picture just received from Russia showing a young Communist girl in one of the Northern lumber camps where "forced" labor is employed. Nevertheless, apparently this girl finds work in the camp more interesting than in a rope factory where she was employed previously.

—Wide World Photo.

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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

GOLD & DROSS

Noranda's Possibilities

Editor, Gold and Dross:

In all published information on Noranda I fail to find data which would permit one to gauge the chances for future profit. In 1929 and for a part of 1930 the company enjoyed 18 cent price for copper. In nine months of 1930 the price was considerably lower and probably did not average 13 cents a pound, if that high. What would be your estimate of per share earnings on such prices?

Passing this over, what is the outlook for the future, with 1931 prices for copper ruling at about 10½¢? Can they hope to even duplicate 1930 performance in 1931?

—L.C., Battleford, Sask.

Your questions anticipate the annual report, which has just come out. From a study of this it is apparent that the average price received for copper during 1930 was about 12.40¢ a pound and that cash profit for the year's operations was \$5,600,000, a good performance under the circumstances. Net earnings after taxes was \$2.50 a share; after all charges and write-offs, \$1.70 per share.

Your question concerning possibilities for 1931 is a natural one. The answer to it involves the following factors. Noranda will handle more gold ore in 1931—is doing so now. Gold production will probably be doubled. Noranda will produce more copper. The company will also, by July, have eliminated the charge of about 2½¢ a pound which it has hitherto paid to the refiners. This will mean additional profit. Perhaps the most important underlying factor is that the position of copper is improving and it is possible now to look forward to an average price for the metal in excess of the ruling figure of 10½¢ a pound, well before the year's end. The company is not paying out anything in dividends, the report shows a strong cash position, the ore situation is highly satisfactory, with about ten years' supply indicated. There does not appear to be much to worry about.

Watch Your Step Here

I have forty-three shares of Canadian Electric Diners, six preferred and thirty-seven common and I paid one thousand, five hundred and twenty-five dollars for same. Today there was a salesman called on me selling oil royalties in the Oklahoma district. He said this was something new in Canada. He offered to take my Diners stock for what I paid for it but I was to give him two or three hundred dollars more. He said the royalty he would give me would be worth about two thousand, three hundred, and that with the price of oil as low as it is, it would give me 12 per cent. on my money. It looks funny to me as I didn't think the Diners stock was worth very much. Will you please give me your advice?

—T.W., Weston, Ont.

It certainly looks funny to me too and I think the Attorney-General's Department might like to know the name of the salesman. If I were you I would put my watch in the other pocket, the next time he calls.

Your Canadian Electric Diners stock is worth less than "Not very much"; it is worth exactly nothing. This company went into bankruptcy and after payment of certain creditors, nothing was left for shareholders and no distribution was ever made to them. This means that all you would be giving the salesman for the royalty allegedly worth \$2,300 would be the "two or three hundred" dollars additional which he wanted you to put up.

This will give you a pretty good idea of its real value; obviously the salesman isn't a philanthropist and if you calculate his probable profit margin on the "deal" you can see how much you would be really getting—if anything. I think you had better arrange to be out the next time he calls otherwise you may duplicate your unfortunate experience with Canadian Electric Diners.

If the salesman means that the present low price of crude oil is a benefit to oil royalty holders he is either crazy or exceedingly dishonest. The real situation is that the income of many oil royalty holders—including that of many companies who sold stock to the public—has been drastically cut by the pro-rata agreements in effect in a number of oil fields. Since earnings from a royalty are directly dependent on the quantity of oil taken out, as well as on the price per barrel, this move on the part of producers to combat over-production has hit the royalty holders severely. Low crude prices are, of course, directly due to the same over-production.

Another point is that many oil royalties peddled in Canada are sold at prices so high as to be ridiculous in comparison with their value. If you don't want to take a gamble with the dice loaded against you, you had better bid a permanent farewell to the royalty salesmen who want your worthless stock.

Dominion Stores Good

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I noticed that several weeks ago when Dominion Stores was selling around 15 that you considered it a good buy. Just at that time I didn't have any funds, although I considered your advice exceedingly sound. Now I have some money available and what I would like to know is if you still consider this stock attractive. It has gone up some five points, as you know. I'm not looking for a jump but for a good stock to hold. Thanks ever so much.

—T.D., Winnipeg, Man.

I am pleased to know that you consider my advice sound and equally pleased to be of service to you. The answer is that I still consider Dominion Stores to be in a buying range for holding; the realization that this stock some time ago was selling at bargain levels in regard to the company's good performance has been responsible for the rise to 20, but I do not think that that price discounts the future too much.

At 20 the yield with the \$1.20 dividend—which I consider safe—is 6 per cent., a reasonable return on your money. As to the prospects of appreciation over the longer term, I think that the record of Dominion Stores in an exceedingly difficult year has proved its inherent soundness and I think the common is worthy of inclusion in any common stock portfolio. An interesting point, too, is the announcement that the company is to continue its program of expansion, a move which augurs well for materially increased earnings, once general improvement in business sets in.

Doubtless you have seen the annual report which showed earnings of \$1.91 on the common as against \$2.12 in 1929 and which also revealed a very strong balance sheet position. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that, although due to declining commodity prices and the buying trend to staple foods, net profits were down, the volume of sales decreased only 2.12 per

cent., and the tonnage handled in 1930 actually increased over the previous year. The company, which is the largest grocery chain in Canada and which previously confined its operations to Ontario and Quebec, has now extended its operations into the Maritime provinces. I consider the report of Dominion Stores to have been one of the most encouraging of those recently issued, and I think that its common stock still merits the attention of the long-term investor.

McColl-Frontenac for Holding

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been told by some friends that I should not buy McColl-Frontenac as I want to do because it does not return very much on the investment. I think I read in Gold and Dross some time ago that you thought this was a good stock for long holding. I think myself that it is good but would like to know for sure if you agree with me. How is the company doing?

—D.S., Saint John, N.B.

It is quite true that many people do not favor McColl-Frontenac because of the low return—only 3.15 per cent. at current prices of around 19—but I still regard it as possessing attraction for the long term. In the item to which you refer I recommended it for long-term holding—having in mind both the continuance of the company under its present management, or the consummation of a merger with one of the leading United States refiners.

These merger rumors have been largely responsible for the relatively high prices of the stock in comparison with the 60 cent dividend, but I think that prospects of higher distribution may not be too distant. The company has been making excellent progress; the fiscal year ended on January 31 and the forthcoming report will show, I am informed, an increase over the \$2.12 per share reported for 1929. It has been officially stated that the company's sales showed material improvement during the year.

McColl-Frontenac has steadily carried out its program of expansion and is extending its chain of service stations right across the Dominion. It is suggested that the company is considering at the present time the erection of a million dollar refinery at Saint John, to serve the growing demands of the Maritime market. In the essential quality of management, McColl-Frontenac is well worth the consideration of the investor. Whether or not a merger materializes, I consider this common attractive for holding.

Wright-Hargreaves Dividend

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am coming to you for information on Wright-Hargreaves, having held this stock from higher levels I received one dividend for five cents a share in January and I gather from your columns that this is not an established rate. What, in your opinion, will the company pay in the year 1931?

—F.B., Quebec, Que.

Wright-Hargreaves has now decided to pay 2½¢ quarterly, the rate which prevailed prior to the difficulties encountered over two years ago. The five cent payment was distinctly interim, as we have remarked before. The market price of the stock has declined on publication of this information, a natural reaction, as the public appears to expect a greater return than five per cent. per annum from the majority of the gold stocks.

There is a possibility that this rate of disbursement may be increased later.

Time to Retire

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What makes the stock of Fisk Rubber company so low? I would like to receive from you some particulars as to this company as I have been asked to invest three or four hundred dollars in the stock of this company and I would like to know something about it.

—D.A., Hanna, Alta.

I would like to know something too, but what I would like to know is who has been offering you this stock.

Apparently you did not know that the company had been placed in receivership on January 3 of this year, and that a very complete reorganization will be necessary to place it on a sound footing. The common stock had not been regarded as a desirable or reasonable buy for some months before that. It was generally accepted that the company was heavily overcapitalized and that a drastic scaling down would be necessary.

Because of the general depression, coupled with severe declines in the prices of rubber and cotton, tire companies suffered a drastic curtailment of output and profit. In the case of Fisk, loss for 1930 is estimated at \$6,700,000 and its working capital was depleted to such an extent that it was impossible to refund a \$8,199,500 note issue which matured on January 1 of this year.

Since the company is the fifth largest in its industry in the United States and has enjoyed very valuable goodwill, the reorganization planned will no doubt enable it to continue satisfactorily in operation, but to say the very least, there is no current attraction to the common stock.

Among The Gold Stocks

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am a reader of your excellent paper and have been for many years. I have watched with interest your opinions on stocks and I have found your advice most helpful. I now come to you for some advice on the gold stocks, as I have some money to invest. Could you give me a few brief facts about Ventures, Howey, Malartic and Sisco. Thanks very much.

—A.B.C., Halifax, N. S.

I am glad that you have found Gold and Dross helpful and I am happy to provide you with the facts you want.

Ventures is an investment trust, and exploration company. It has some highly interesting holdings, including 1,500,000 shares of Falconbridge, about 200,000 shares of Sherritt Gordon, large holdings in Rhodesian Copper stocks, a big block of Nipissing, an interest in several exploration companies, an interest in the Copper Refinery at Sudbury and considerable cash. Current quotations do not adequately reflect per share assets. As its copper stock holdings

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Assets exceed \$66,500,000

GOLD & DROSS

are at low quotations an improvement in the price of the metal would automatically live things up.

Howey is making money on ore of around \$5 average grade. It is the wish of the directors to increase milling to 1,000 or 1,500 tons daily. The stumbling block is the half million dollars which the company owes to a director. Some way may be found to re-organize, dispose of the debt and begin operations on a larger scale. The ore is there in large tonnages and it is apparent that it can be worked at a profit.

Malartic had a pretty thorough test and was turned down as likely to prove unprofitable; average values were low, in the main.

Sisco is a rather unusual gold producer, in that it has been found impracticable to estimate approximately future chances. Gold deposition is somewhat erratic, although productive activities have been profitable and may become more so. Plans have been made to increase production in the near future and to establish a larger ore reserve.

now managing the properties, tells me that operating expenses have been reduced to a minimum and that both buildings are about 70 per cent. rented at the present time. As rents have been cut in a number of cases in order to secure tenants, however, revenue is not as large as the rate of occupancy would indicate. I do not think there is anything to be done in regard to either bond issues but hold on and wait for better times to increase the demand for accommodation.

C. W. Nacan, Ont. I would not recommend that you sell your stock of the AMERICAN AUSTIN CAR COMPANY INCORPORATED. While not very much information has been forthcoming, the company reports an exceedingly good demand for its products and that it has large orders booked ahead, and is constantly speeding up production. Judging from the reception accorded to this bantam car, prospects for the company appear to be promising.

N. S. Hamilton, Ont. No one can say at the present time when interest payments will be resumed on the DETROIT INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE debentures. Interest was suspended because bridge earnings have fallen sharply below expectations, partly due to the general depression in business and partly to competition from the new tunnel. Protective committees have been formed of holders of the debentures and the bonds. I would be inclined in your place to await developments, rather than try to sell the debenture at present low quotations.

N. R. T. Sarnia, Ont. I do not expect that LAVAL QUEBEC will ever amount to anything, judging by past performances. No doubt you, with the rest of the shareholders, would like some information as to the financial condition, plans and purposes of the company. Try and get it! POTTERDOAL looked like a fair copper prospect at one time but it fizzled. Prospects are very uncertain.

M. E. Fenwick, Ont. Since the sponsoring house, S. W. Straus and Company, has an excellent reputation, and because the bond issues of both the MAJESTIC APARTMENTS and LONDON TERRACE APARTMENTS, New York City, appear to be secured by modern and well situated buildings, I am of the opinion that these issues possess good investment value. Over against this, I might tell you that first mortgage real estate bonds have been distinctly unpopular for some time past, and that in the case of many issues, interest payments have not been paid during the past year, due to reduced tenancy. I am informed that the London Terrace Apartments, according to last report, were about 82 per cent. rented. The Majestic Apartments are, I believe, at present under construction.

N. C. Kenilworth, Ont. I find no record of activity on SUDBURY MANITOBA property holdings since 1928. The company had four groups of claims, two in Manitoba and two in the Sudbury district. They were in the main options which have probably lapsed. I am afraid you will not hear anything more of this venture.

G. M. Toronto, Ont. I would not advise a purchase of ORANGE CRUSH. The earnings outlook is uncertain and the stock is highly speculative.

S. W. Liverpool, N.S. If you are prepared to hold NORANDA and NICKEL for a couple of years without embarrassment to your treasury, you would in all probability benefit. I would prefer to term both stocks speculative at this time. Signs multiply that copper is working out of its difficulties and that a somewhat substantial bottom has been reached in the matter of price. It is notable that when the price of copper improves even slightly these two stocks are quick to respond. The ten cent figure for copper is not normal. Both companies have good potential earning power, particularly Nickel.

S. W. St. Thomas, Ont. In my opinion NORTH AMERICAN TRUST shares constitute a satisfactory investment, and I think you might well put a portion of your funds into these. The company is, as you know, one of the largest investment trusts of the fixed type, and in addition to having a good record, has in my opinion, excellent prospects for the future.

B. G. Toronto, Ont. Sizing up the PHOENIX MOLYBDENITE CORPORATION I do not think it should interest you. The prospectus is typically vague; there is no ore estimate; the method of figuring profits from a 50 ton mill is subject to reservations, particularly in the matter of price obtainable for product; three-quarters of the stock was issued for the properties. My advice is to let it go.

C. N. Weston, Ont. Gloomy as the near term outlook is for MASSEY HARRIS, the common stock surely should be worth a good deal more three or four years hence than it is now. But if you want to speculate, why not do so in a concern like DEFORREST CROSLLEY OF CANADA? There is a concern which is making big current profits, gives you a good yield and offers very fair prospects for appreciation over the next year or so. Admittedly the longer term outlook appears to be less certain than that of Massey Harris, but the near term, on the other hand, is a good deal clearer. Why not buy DeForest Crosley common now, sell it a year from now, and then buy your Massey Harris?

J. J. Toronto, Ont. There are greater speculative possibilities in SHERRITT-GORDON than in SYLVANITE. As copper quotations vary you will observe the sensitivity of the copper stocks, amongst which Sherritt is included. The current ten cent price is not normal for any considerable period and if you are willing to wait for the general improvement in industrial conditions it is probable that with Sherritt you would get the action you desire. This is not written with the idea of decrying SYLVANITE, which is a well managed, comparatively small gold producer which is on a four cent a year dividend basis and which has some chance of growing.

J. F. Vancouver, B.C. From your letter I would understand that you consider there was something suspicious to the recent passing of the dividend on the common stock by LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY. In my opinion there is no reason for such an assumption; the company, in common with the rest of the milling industry, simply reflected the current depression, the loss of its export market, and the severe decline in wheat prices, which prevented country elevators from showing profits. Passing of the dividend had been pretty well anticipated, as it was announced in October last, at the time of the annual meeting, that the company was then paying dividends on the common from surplus. The report itself showed a deficit of something over \$400,000 for the year. I would not recommend that you sell your common stock at current low prices. In my opinion the company is ably and conservatively managed and the restoration of earning power on the common is only a matter of time.

I. M. H. Truro, N.S. I would divide my purchases between TECK HUGHES for its higher dividend possibilities; HOLLINGER for its high yield and its ore possibilities, and DOME for what is behind the stock. You have three dividend payers which should show you a profit within a reasonable time.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

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Concerning Insurance

Are Jewish Risks Taboo?

Underwriters Charged With Discrimination Against Hebrew Race in Automobile Insurance

By GEORGE GILBERT

THAT insurance risks of members of the semitic and other oriental races are not regarded with much favor by either automobile or fire underwriters is generally admitted. This attitude is not a local one, but exists in the insurance business practically everywhere.

While in an odd case here and there, a risk may be turned down simply because it belongs to a certain class, and not on the merits of the risk itself, competition is far too keen among the hundred and forty odd companies transacting automobile insurance in Ontario for a single one of them to pass up any good business obtainable, whether of Jew or Gentile.

Underwriters of every kind of insurance, however, must be permitted to exercise their judgment and to be guided by experience in their acceptance or rejection of risks offered, and, so long as they do not unfairly discriminate in rates or policy conditions between risks of essentially the same hazards, the public will have no just cause of complaint.

Where such unfair discrimination is shown to exist, the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance is clothed by the law of the Province with ample authority to order its removal, after due investigation into the matter.

In a recent speech, a Toronto member of the Ontario Legislature stated that while prejudice-born obstacles have always hindered the Jews to a certain extent in obtaining various kinds of insurance, at the present time the situation has become particularly acute in connection with automobile liability and accident policies, the need for which has become pressing by reason of the coming into force of the new Financial Responsibility law.

He claimed that the insurance companies with few exceptions were cancelling or refusing to issue policies to Jews, or were making it extremely difficult for them to obtain the necessary coverage. This, he declared, imposed an unfair and heavy burden upon them, because under the new driving and insurance regulations a driver who has an accident, and cannot or will not pay a judgment against him for damages to another car, has his driver's license suspended until he can produce an insurance certificate or other security. The "grossly prejudiced and unfair" attitude of the insurance companies, he said, practically prevented Jews from driving again if they ever got into an accident.

This is hardly a correct description of the existing situation, because, in framing the new law, the Ontario Legislature did not leave motorists at the mercy of the insurance companies by any means, but took the precaution of providing other ways in which they could comply with the financial responsibility requirements of the Act, if they were unable or unwilling to

obtain insurance for the purpose.

Motorists have the choice of other forms of furnishing proof of financial responsibility, as follows: (1) The bond of a guarantee or surety company; (2) The bond of personal sureties, approved by a county or district judge; (3) The deposit of securities or cash to the amount of \$11,000.

Accordingly, if turned down for insurance, they can get a couple of their friends to furnish a bond for them, or they can deposit cash or securities, and so be absolutely independent of the insurance and bonding companies altogether.

Those who belong to the more wealthy class of our Jewish citizens, and who feel that their people are not being fairly treated by the insurance interests or are being charged unduly high rates for insurance, have another and infallible remedy in their own hands. There is absolutely nothing to prevent them putting to the financial test the soundness of their opinions by organizing an insurance company and engaging in the business for themselves.

There is plenty of business available for a company specializing in such risks, and there is no dearth of capital in the control of the Jewish people in this country. An effort to prove by the actual operation of the insurance business the desirability of Jewish risks would undoubtedly be productive of worth while results, while an agitation to force the existing insurance institutions to accept any particular risk or class of risks will get nowhere.

That even serious consideration should be given to an attempt to take away the right of selection of risks from an insurance company, or from any other trading or mercantile institution, is out of the question.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

We were visited recently by an Agent of the Lansing B. Warner Incorporated Fire Insurance, Chicago, Illinois, soliciting our insurance.

Our Plants are situated from Vancouver to Quebec and we pay an annual premium of about \$20,000.

He showed us the statistics of his company, which has been in operation 22 years and has paid back to their insurers 65% of the premiums paid in. The premiums are figured on the same basis as our Line Companies with which we have always insured. This seems like a great saving and we would like to have your opinion as to the standing of the company.

—W.D.T., Toronto, Ont.

Lansing B. Warner, Inc., is attorney-in-fact or agent for Canners' Exchange Subscribers at Warner Inter-Insurance Bureau and Warner Reciprocal Insurers. These organizations are not insurance companies but are reciprocal or inter-insurance exchanges. They are licensed to do business in Ontario by the Ontario Insurance Department, but they have no deposit with the Government for the protection of Canadian subscribers, as



MR. J. H. BLACK

Director and Assistant to the President of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company Ltd. — Vice-President, Ontario Power Service Corporation, who has been elected to the Trustee Boards of the National Sanitarium Association and the Toronto Hospital for Consumptives.

The Ontario law does not require such deposit. They are not licensed under the Dominion Insurance Act, which requires all such organizations to maintain a deposit with the Dominion Government for the protection of their Canadian subscribers.

Canners' Exchange was organized in 1907, and at the end of 1929 its total admitted assets were \$2,852,270, while its total liabilities were \$690,507, showing excess of assets over liabilities of \$2,161,763.

Warner Reciprocal started in 1926, and at the end of 1929 had total admitted assets of \$992,815 and total liabilities of \$391,196, showing excess of assets over liabilities of \$601,619.

In insuring with or through foreign organizations, SATURDAY NIGHT advises sticking to those which are licensed and have deposits here for the protection of those in Canada doing business with them.

See answer in our issue of December 27, 1930, page 20, to B.M.G., Windsor, Ont., for difference between stock company and reciprocal insurance.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

A naval officer made a will, leaving his life insurance to his wife. He was under twenty-one years of age at the time he made the will. Is the will valid in so far as determining to whom the insurance money is payable? Any information you can give me on this point will be appreciated.

—L.H.M., Ottawa, Ont.

Such a will is valid in every sense. There is special provision in the law in regard to the wills of army and navy officers and men, declaring that the fact that a member of naval, military, air or marine forces, or mariner or seaman, is under the age of twenty-one years at the time he makes his will shall not invalidate it.

When a policyholder designates a beneficiary by a will, this declaration as against any subsequent declaration is deemed to have been made at the date of the will and not at the date of the death of the policyholder.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you please give me names and addresses of reliable Automobile Insurance Companies? I would like to represent a company in this district and it must be reliable.

—C.R.G., Barrie, Ont.

There are over 140 companies licensed in Ontario for automobile insurance which are safe to insure with.

By looking over the advertisements in SATURDAY NIGHT, you will obtain the names and addresses of a number of the leading companies writing automobile insurance. Any company whose advertisement appears in this paper is safe to do business with, as advertising is not accepted from any company that is not safe.

By dropping a line to any of these companies, you will be able to ascertain without delay if there is an agency opening in your territory.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can you tell me anything about the Public Indemnity Company of New Jersey, and the amalgamation of the Hudson Casualty Co. with it? I have some stock of the Hudson Casualty, which I bought through Insurance Investments Limited, Toronto, now in liquidation.

—N.C.R., Toronto, Ont.

Public Indemnity Company, Newark, N.J., commenced business April 1, 1929, under license from the New Jersey Insurance Department, with a paid up capital of

SIXTY YEARS of PROGRESS

1871

1931

STATEMENT FOR 1930

New Assurances Paid for.....\$705,678,000
Total Assurance in Force.....\$2,863,701,000
Surplus and Contingency Reserve.....\$36,532,000
Assets.....\$588,733,000
Liabilities (including Paid-up Capital Stock).....\$552,201,000

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FIRE AUTOMOBILE PLATE GLASS BURGLARY
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Ontario Branch Office—216 Dominion Bank Building, Yonge & King, Toronto

FACTS, NOT FICTION--Interest Income



1918—\$ 2,873 1924—\$15,181
1920— 5,963 1926— 28,681
1922—11,422 1928— 52,394
1930—\$69,600

Never a year in which The Commercial Life has not made progress
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INCORPORATED 1850

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W. E. BALDWIN, MANAGER
MONTREAL



Security
\$71,433,948



HEADS WESTERN EMPIRE

Hon. R. W. Craig, K.C., recently elected president of the Western Empire Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg. He had been a director for many years. Mr. Craig was Attorney-General in Manitoba for some time, retiring to resume his private legal practice. He is one of Winnipeg's most prominent barristers.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

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J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

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Offices: Toronto—Montreal
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Experience proves that Policies in our Company pay.

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EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

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Edmonton Credit Building, - Edmonton, Alberta

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. Limited

ABERDEEN AND LONDON
Established 1836

FIRE — CASUALTY

Head Office for Canada
Northern Building, St. John St.,
Montreal

A. Hurry, Manager
Assets exceed \$109,000,000



Security \$71,433,948
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

\$500,000, a net cash surplus of \$2,000,000 and an equipment fund of \$100,000. The subscription price of the stock was \$26 per share, of which \$5 was paid up capital and the rest premium on capital. The company was organized by interests identified with the Public Fire Insurance Co., which began business with a paid up capital of \$1,000,000, net surplus of \$4,000,000, and an equipment fund of \$200,000. J. T. Duggan, Jr., is president of both companies, and in each case the board of directors is a strong one.

In 1930 the authorized capital was increased from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000, in view of the absorption of the Georgia Casualty Co. and the Hudson Casualty Co. The par value of the shares was reduced from \$5 to \$2.50 per share, and the merger arrangement called for the stockholders of the three companies receiving one new share of Public Indemnity stock for each \$12.50 of the common value of their holdings. It was announced that after the completion of the merger, the assets would be about \$8,000,000 and the net surplus about \$3,000,000.

Editor, Concerning Insurance: Re-Investing Insurance Money: I have been made an executor for a man who has just died. All he has left is an insurance policy. I am to

invest this for his children. I understand I am not allowed by law to invest any part of this money in real estate or bank stocks. Would you give more information—What I may NOT invest the Trust money in and what I am allowed to invest in.

It is understood that I am not leaving the money with the Insurance company. About what rate is one now able to ask for lending money out on mortgage. Someone has told me that there is so much money waiting for sound investment that I will not be able to get as high a rate as recently. May one only buy government and provincial bonds? What other bonds, if any, are allowable?
—H.E.M., Hamilton, Ont.

Unless given either a wider or a more restricted scope by the will, executors are confined to specified trustee investments. They may invest in Dominion, Provincial and Municipal bonds, and in the debentures of certain loan and trust corporations which have been designated as trustee investments by Order-in-Council. The debentures of such companies as the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Toronto Mortgage Company, Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Central Canada Loan & Savings Co., Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation are authorized trustee investments. Executors may also invest in first mortgages on real estate, with certain restrictions similar to those imposed on loan and trust corporations.

Catching an Industrial Tartar

(Continued from Page 29)

Understood in other countries, is almost meaningless if applied, in any even approximately analogous sense, to the state of things in the Russian industrial concept. In that concept the costs of production do not, to all practical intents and purposes, begin until the product has reached a stage at which the production costs, in other countries, have already totalled a formidable proportion of the whole production costs.

Nor is this all that has to be borne in mind when considering Russia's relative immunity from production costs, overhead and cognate charges. The capital in Russian industry may be described as paper capital. It is allocated to the various industries in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Russian national program of development. Those industries themselves do not compete with each other—or, for that matter, with the outside world—for capital. "Rates of interest", "dividends" and so forth are terms substantially without any sort of significance in the sense that we understand those expressions.

IN HIS masterly exposition of the Russian *modus operandi*, particularly in its relation to Canada, before the Royal Canadian Institute in Toronto on the 7th of February, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was insistent on the extreme and extraordinary nature of the "dumping" that it renders possible, which "dumping" is, indeed, one of its main purposes. He pointed out, as regards wheat, for example, that "we could produce it as cheaply as Russia, and sell it on the same basis, if the Western farmers were willing to accept the basis of living of the Russian peasant or the workers in the Russian lumber camps or mines."

That, of course, is the crux of the whole matter. The alternatives before Canada in respect of this intensified competition in the products on which our export trade depends—wheat, timber, pulpwood, both in manufactured and in unmanufactured form, asbestos and other minerals, fish and so forth—would seem to be three in number. First, to attempt to meet it without adopting any special measures for our own protection, while preserving unimpaired the high standards of wages and living conditions that happily obtain here. This would sooner or later—and probably sooner rather than later—inevitably mean succumbing to it.

Secondly, so radically to lower the standards mentioned as to be in a position to produce and sell as cheaply as Russia can. This alternative needs only to be mentioned to be dismissed as an outrage on our common conscience. Thirdly, to have recourse to tariffs, anti-dumping laws and whatsoever other measures of self-protection circumstances may render necessary and our ingenuity can suggest.

THE Canadian Government has been quicker than the Governments of many other countries have apparently been to detect, or, at any rate, to unmask, the real and imminent peril that lies at the root of Soviet competition—the peril, that is to say, to the high standards of living that the masses

of the people enjoy. On the 27th of February it prohibited practically all imports from Russia by Order-in-Council. Presumably, the Soviet will retaliate by barring Canadian goods from Russia. Thus it is likely that Canadian factories may lose the benefit of some Russian orders. That, however, is not the basic consideration. The fundamental issue is that Canadian standards of living and wages are not, under whatsoever specious and plausible pretext, going to be brought down to the low Soviet level.

No Russian coal is to be imported into Canada under the Order-in-Council. Last year, however, Russian anthracite, to the amount of about 300,000 tons, was laid down in Canadian cities at a price at which it was impossible to deliver Welsh coal. It may, of course, be said that this does not directly affect the Canadian coal industry. But it is not only anthracite that Russia, but for the embargo, would be exporting, but screenings also which would directly compete in the Canadian market with Nova Scotia coal.

Or, again, look at the Russian pulpwood unloaded, within the last few months, at the port of Sorel in the province of Quebec. At a time of great unemployment and low-scale operation in Canadian wood-using industries, the troubles of the settler in Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec had, forsooth, to be augmented by competition from Russian sources which were able to lay down here, on Canadian soil, good wood at a cheaper price than that at which the settler could profitably produce it on his own land in Canada.

BUT, of course, it is not in our own domestic market, but in the markets of the world, that the stark and baleful spectre of Russian competition, for the most part, stands in menacing fashion, athwart the dawn of a greater Canadian prosperity than has been. The ruthless dumping of Russian wheat has dealt a blow to Canada's great grain-growing industry of which we are all feeling the effects. Last year, in spite of a serious shortage of grain for home use, Russia exported 100,000,000 bushels of wheat—35,000,000 bushels in excess of what the "five-year plan" had fixed as its export quota for that year—and it looks as though by the year after next it may be exporting between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000 bushels.

For many years Canada's supremacy in the production of asbestos was practically unchallenged. Into that field, Russia has already entered as an increasingly serious competitor. Just as the labor of coal miners, paid at the rate of seventeen cents a day, has enabled that country to dump its coal into the New England States, so, with the aid of its cheap labor, it is milling several thousand tons of asbestos-bearing rock per day and is already beginning to undersell Canada as regards this mineral, in what hitherto were our own exclusive markets. The absence of production costs, as other countries understand them, until the material has left its shores, more than counteracts what would, in normal circumstances, be the

(Continued on Page 38)

The Best Agents in Canada Represent THE MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1902

Head Offices: 465 St. John Street, Montreal

TORONTO REPRESENTATIVES
SMITH & WALSH LTD., 27 Wellington St. East
C. C. LINDSEY, 610 Temple Bldg.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR MANITOBA
McFADYEN COMPANY LTD., WINNIPEG

Extract from an Agent's letter: "I do appreciate the way you people settle claims. It is an asset to an agent to represent a Company which is right on the job."

H. C. BOURNE, Vice-President and General Manager.
J. A. MACDONALD and J. J. S. DAGENAIS, Assistant Managers.
FLOYD E. HALL, Inspector.

Applications for Agencies are Cordially Invited

The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent - - - almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.

THOS. H. HALL,
Managing Director.

W. A. BARRINGTON,
Manager.

MUTUAL RELIEF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: KINGSTON, CANADA

A Purely Mutual Company operating throughout Canada

LOW PARTICIPATING RATES—HIGH GUARANTEES

Business in Force
over \$21,000,000

Applications
for Agencies Invited

Assets over
\$5,000,000

FIRE ACCIDENT SICKNESS MARINE AUTOMOBILE
LIABILITY BURGLARY PLATE GLASS GUARANTEE

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada

A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.



NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1797

TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED

MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN

INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office—Wawanesa, Man.
Operating in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia

FIRE AUTOMOBILE WINDSTORM
Insurance in force nearly \$200,000,000
Assets over 2,700,000.00

Agents required in Ontario
Write 2 Toronto Street, Toronto

ÆTNA FIRE GROUP

OF HARTFORD - CONNECTICUT

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

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C. J. MACCOLM, Special Agent
15 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.
A. M. WALKER, Special Agent
McCallum Hill Bldg.
Regina, Sask.
R. LONG, Special Agent
Baker Building
Vancouver, B. C.
G. L. PRATT, Special Agent
Canada Life Bldg.
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THE WORLD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE CENTURY INDEMNITY COMPANY

Represented by MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON & BASCOM
Ontario and Quebec
TORONTO (World and Century) MONTREAL (World)

The Protective Association of Canada

Established 1907

Assets \$348,403.50, surplus to policyholders \$157,457.70

The Only Purely Canadian Company
Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

E. E. GLEASON,
Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

Head Office
Granby, Que.

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MERCHANTS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO, ONT.
OPERATING UNDER DOMINION CHARTER

SPECIALIZING IN
ACCIDENT — SICKNESS — AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
LIBERAL CONTRACTS

Abitibi Power & Paper Co. LIMITED

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1931

To the Shareholders of the
Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited.

Your Directors herewith submit their report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1931.

Operations for the year produced earnings of \$7,374,337.36, after income tax, but before providing for interest and reserves. After deducting interest on funded debt, and other interest, amounting to \$2,786,070.80, there was available for reserves and dividends, \$4,588,266.56. Preferred Stock dividends of \$2,407,908.00 were declared and paid. Additional reserves for depreciation and depletion amounting to \$1,666,523.89 on the usual basis of production were set aside, and \$513,835.17 has been added to Surplus Account. From the accumulated surplus the sum of \$500,000.00 has been transferred to Investment Reserve.

Owing to the acquisition of all of the Common Shares of Provincial Paper Limited, and the consolidation of their accounts with those of the Parent Company, there is reflected in the Balance Sheet an increase in fixed assets of \$8,819,523.15, to which must be added \$1,334,434.06 expended on capital additions during the year, a total increase in fixed assets of \$10,153,957.21.

The curtailment in operations due to the unexpected severity of the business depression in 1930, has resulted in higher inventories, the liquidation of which is receiving the continuous attention of your management.

In September, 1930, construction was begun on the development of the Canyon power site on the Abitibi River, which is controlled by your wholly owned subsidiary, Ontario Power Service Corporation, Limited. This development is designed for an installed capacity of 500,000 horse power, and is expected to be completed on or before October 1, 1932. The entire output has been sold under contract; 100,000 horse power to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and the balance to Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited for use in its operations in Northern Ontario. With the completion of the Canyon project, your developed water power resources will have reached a total installed capacity of 500,000 horse power.

Conditions in the newsprint industry continue to reflect the results of the serious overcapacity which has been installed in recent years. These results have been gravely accentuated by the general business depression. It is hoped, however, that for the first time in many years there are no new Canadian newsprint projects in sight and, so far as we know, no new machines in contemplation by existing Canadian companies. From now on, if we may judge from past experience, any improvement in general business conditions will be substantially reflected in the newsprint industry.

On behalf of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER SMITH, President.
Toronto, March 2, 1931.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, December 31, 1930

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Inventories of pulpwood, paper, pulp, materials and supplies at cost, after expenditures on long-ging operations	\$15,273,825.45
Unexpired insurance, prepaid taxes, etc.	243,466.82
Customers accounts	3,250,462.15
Other accounts receivable and cash deposits on timber limits	469,238.39
Marketable bonds	392,329.75
Cash on hand and on deposit	2,067,709.55
	22,327,022.51
INVESTMENTS:	
In capital stocks of and advances to other companies	\$2,581,635.68
Less reserve	500,000.00
	2,081,635.68
FIXED ASSETS:	
Plant, machinery and equipment, at cost	116,728,139.50
Lands, timber limits, undeveloped water powers, etc.	62,272,485.38
	169,000,624.88
	\$193,409,283.07

Approved on behalf of the Board, VICTOR E. MITCHELL, Director,
L. R. WILSON, Director.

LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Bank loans	\$4,500,000.00
Current accounts and bills payable	1,872,383.83
Bond interest accrued	248,002.09
Dividends payable	620,032.00
	7,241,017.92
DEFERRED LIABILITIES:	
Purchased money obligation payable over sixteen years	210,645.01
Purchase money obligation payable two years	30,000.00
	300,645.01
FUNDED DEBT:	
Five per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1953	75,000,000.00
Authorized	50,000,000.00
Issued	50,000,000.00
Five and one-half per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1947, of Provincial Paper Limited	10,000,000.00
Authorized	5,300,000.00
Issued	5,300,000.00
Less: Redeemed and cancelled	300,000.00
	55,000,000.00
RESERVES:	
Depreciation and depletion	27,319,327.10
General and contingent	2,557,127.79
	29,876,454.89

PREFERRED SHARES:	
10,000 shares 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of \$100.00 each. The total authorized issue is 10,000 shares	1,000,000.00
248,818 shares 5% Cumulative Preferred Stock of \$100.00 each, including 916 shares deposited for exchange of shares of The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills Limited. The total authorized issue is 500,000 shares	34,881,800.00
35,000 shares 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of \$100.00 each of Provincial Paper Limited. The total authorized issue is 35,000 shares	3,500,000.00
	39,381,800.00
COMMON SHARES AND SURPLUS:	
Balance as per annexed statement, represented by 1,088,117 shares without nominal or par value, including 1918 shares deposited for exchange of shares of subsidiary companies. The total authorized issue is 1,500,000 shares	61,609,365.25
	\$193,409,283.07

Common Shares and Surplus represented on the books of the Company and its subsidiaries by Earned Surplus \$18,592,124.81, Common Stock Account \$18,964,935.43, Capital Surplus \$24,052,124.81, Total \$61,609,365.25.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES: Contractual and other obligations of General Power & Paper Company Limited in connection with its purchase of Thunder Bay Paper Co., Limited and obligation in connection with subscription for shares of Newsprint Bond and Share Company

\$7,210,858.02

CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS and PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT For the Year Ending December 31, 1930

Balance at credit as at January 1, 1930, including earned surplus of Provincial Paper Limited, the entire outstanding common stock of which was required in January, 1930, for 100,000 shares without nominal or par value of the Abitibi Company (after deduction of dividend of \$125,000.00 paid in January, 1930, to former common shareholders of Provincial Paper Limited)	\$61,595,830.08
Profit from operations for the year ending December 31, 1930, after income tax, but before depreciation and interest	\$7,374,337.36
Deduct:	
Provision for depreciation and depletion on usual basis of production	\$1,666,523.89
Interest on funded debt and other	2,786,070.80
	4,452,594.69
	2,921,743.17
Deduct:	
Dividends on:	
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	70,000.00
5% Cumulative Preferred Stock	2,992,908.00
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of Provincial Paper Limited	245,000.00
	2,407,908.00
Transferred to Investment Reserve	62,109,365.25
	500,000.00
Balance at credit carried forward	\$61,609,365.25

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have examined the books and accounts of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited and its subsidiary companies for the year ending December 31, 1930, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required; and we certify that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1930, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited and its subsidiary companies, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
Auditors.
Toronto, February 24, 1931.

Good Earnings Report

ADMINISTRATIVE and research Corporation of Maryland, sponsors of Corporate Trust Shares, reports for the year 1930 consolidated net income, after provision for Federal income tax, of \$959,052, equivalent to \$5.19 per share on the 191,068 combined

shares of Class "A" and Class "B" stock of no par value outstanding at the end of the year. The item of net income includes that of the corporation's subsidiaries, American Basic-Shares Corporation, American Depositor Corporation and Administrative and Research Corporation of New York.

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WESTERN AND BRITISH AMERICA IN STRONG POSITION

Wilfrid M. Cox, President of Western Assurance Company and British America Assurance Company. Despite the depressed business conditions of 1930, these two old-established Canadian companies maintained their leading position, the Western closing the year with assets of \$8,555,082, a surplus as regards policyholders of \$3,558,740, and a net surplus over capital and all liabilities of \$2,158,740; and the British America, with assets of \$5,146,828, a surplus as regards policyholders of \$2,261,605, and a net surplus over capital and all liabilities of \$1,511,605. Losses paid by these Companies since organization aggregate \$177,846,414—Western, \$809,563,571; British America, \$68,828,843.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

THE TIME TO INVEST

Here Are Some Facts Which Indicate That the Present is Opportune for Buying Securities

WITHOUT delving too deeply into what people are accustomed to call "general conditions", it may be of interest to note that certain broad indications point to the present as being an unusually favorable opportunity for investment in securities. Three things are necessary to make a complete "opportunity". The security must be "right"; the price must be "right", and the time must be "right". It is as to these three things that the present seems to contain the opportunity, says Thomas F. Woodlock, in Barron's. The facts pointing in this direction may be summarized as follows—eschewing all figures and statistics:

First, granted that all business is deeply depressed, experience in the past shows that up to the present time depression has always been followed by recovery. This may be the time that recovery will not come or it may be very long in coming. Also it may be that we have not yet struck bottom in the depression. But in the light of experience the probabilities are otherwise, and a strong probability is the best that we can hope to have as a guide for the future.

Second, granted that present rates of dividends may be reduced in many cases, and in the case of some companies may disappear altogether, the fact remains that there are many companies which can and will continue to pay dividends even under present conditions.

Third, current "yields" from dividend-paying stocks as a whole bear a larger ratio to current "money rates"—whether measured by commercial paper rates, time-money rates or the "yields" of first-class bonds—than at any time in a generation and have been approached only at the bottom of previous important depressions.

Fourth, it is at once an axiom—and only seemingly a paradox—of investment that the best time to buy securities is when the smallest number of people are disposed to buy them and when the largest number of people are afraid to do so. This is very much the case at the present time.

FIFTH, the bottom of the investment market is usually signaled by certain other phenomena, viz:

(a) Relatively small amounts of stock carried in margin accounts in brokers' offices;

(b) The existence of a relatively large and confident "short interest", partly for a comparatively few large speculators who are seasoned practitioners on the "bear side" of the market, and partly for a widely scattered number of customers who are commonly classified as "the public" and who commonly speculate for the rise;

(c) A general state of so-called "Street sentiment" which is disposed to expect and even look for "bad news";

(d) The cessation, partial or complete, of liquidating pressure, that is, the selling of actual stock in amounts greater than the market can comfortably absorb;

(e) A relatively large absorption of securities through cash purchases in small lots for a widely scattered multitude of bargain hunters, carried on almost imperceptibly and observable only after systematic investigation.

All these phenomena are present today. Sixth, an abundance of credit, not merely at relatively low rates but also at rates absolutely low, is a notable feature of the present position.

This is an impressive conjunction of conditions; nothing at all like it has occurred since 1921, and at that time money rates were in fact absolutely high. Furthermore, in all depressions the so-called psychological factor has played a leading part, in that the degree of "alarm" that prevails is always proportionate to the degree of "confidence" which has marked the preceding "boom".

Probably never was the "confidence" in 1929 surpassed in intensity; so, too, never in the memory of those now engaged in business in the financial district can be found anything to surpass the combined hysteria, coma and unreasoning fear that swept that district from end to end and from top to bottom a few short weeks ago—quite few! Moods of this sort are short-lived, and this particular mood has passed, not to return without a real cause, but its very intensity has helped to perfect the opportunity for the investor.

IT LOOKS, on the face of things, as if the time is "right" and prices are "right". There remains the matter of the "right" security. As to this, everyone must judge for himself and select for himself.

(Continued on Page 37)



INCREASE IN ASSETS AND SURPLUS

Hon. Jacob Nicol, President of the Standard and Sherbrooke Fire Insurance Company, whose report for 1930 shows that assets increased during the year to \$385,414, the surplus as regards policyholders to \$683,735, and the net surplus over capital and all liabilities to \$540,735. The company was established in 1835 during the reign of King William IV and under conservative management has long enjoyed a strong position in its own field.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

SERVICE STATIONS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of six per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" and Class "B" shares of the Company, payable on the 1st of April, 1931, to shareholders of record on the registers at the close of business on the 16th March, 1931.

By order of the Board,
F. J. MAYO,
Secretary.
Toronto, Canada, March 9th, 1931.

Associated Breweries of Canada LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend (No. 10) of 1 1/2% upon the outstanding Preference Shares of the Company be and the same is hereby declared, the said dividend to be payable on or after the 1st day of April, A.D., 1931, to the Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of March, A.D., 1931. Notice is also given that a quarterly dividend (No. 10), of Twenty-five (25 Cents) Cents on the no par value Common Shares of the Company issued and outstanding be declared in favour of Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of March, A.D., 1931, payable on and after the 31st day of March, A.D., 1931.

By order of the Board,
J. G. WALFORD,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Calgary, Alberta, February 24, 1931.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of one and three quarters per cent (1 3/4%) on the Preference Stock of Western Grocers Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1931, payable April 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record March 20th, 1931.

By order of the Board,
W. P. RILEY,
President.
Winnipeg, March 4th, 1931.

WESTERN HOMES LIMITED

Mortgage Investments

WINNIPEG

Capital Subscribed \$3,361,900.00
Capital paid up \$1,338,863.39
Reserve and Surplus \$216,019.82
(As at Dec. 31st, 1930)

A Safe, Progressive Company

TRUSTEES — EXECUTORS — ADMINISTRATORS TRANSFER AGENTS — REGISTRARS

The great majority of business men are now convinced that the welfare of their families will best be assured by appointing a TRUST COMPANY to administer their estates either alone or jointly with a member of the family or a friend.

You have spent the best years of your life building up a heritage for the protection and comfort of your loved ones. Make assurance doubly sure by appointing as your executor

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED

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Hon. FRANK CARREL, M.L.C. HENRY N. CHAUVIN, K.C., Vice-Presidents
PAUL GALIBERT, A. GOURDEAU, R. LOCKE, Col. J. S. O'MEARA
Col. D. M. ROBERTSON, G. H. COOK

General Manager: FRANK S. TAYLOR Sec.-Treas.: ALFRED HALL
Head Office: 455 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

Branches and Agencies:
TORONTO VANCOUVER EDMONTON REGINA HALIFAX
and LONDON, ENG., 141 Moorgate, E.C. 2

MORRISON BRASS CORPORATION, Limited

OWNING AND OPERATING

THE JAMES MORRISON BRASS MFG. CO., LIMITED.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

J. L. McSweeney, Pres. D. H. McDougall, Vice-Pres.
J. H. SHERRARD HAROLD F. RITCHIE JAS. W. PYKE
ALFRED ROGERS HON. F. H. PHIPPEN, K.C. J. H. BLACK

To the Shareholders:—

Your Directors submit the Report of the Company, together with Consolidated Balance Sheet and Consolidated Statement of Surplus and Profits as at December 31st, 1930.

The period under review has been a difficult one in that a reorganization and systematizing of the Operating and Sales Departments was carried out under adverse general business conditions.

During the year, the transfer of the entire Manufacturing Operations from the Adelaide Street property to the King and Duncan Street property was completed. At the same time, efficient Cost Accounting and Stores Systems were inaugurated at this Plant.

At the Adelaide Street property, which is now used as the Head Office and Warehouse of the Company, comprehensive Inventory, Warehouse and Sales Record Systems were put into effect.

During the year, the Engineering and Sales Departments in Toronto were supplemented. A Branch was opened in Montreal which has shown encouraging results. Agencies were also established in Winnipeg, Vancouver and Regina.

In December, the Company entered into an arrangement with Jas. P. Marsh & Company and Sargent Company of Chicago for manufacturing their products and marketing these lines in Canada and Great Britain. Jas. P. Marsh & Company is one of the oldest and largest manufacturers in United States of gauges and instrument panels, heating systems, radiator valves and traps; while Sargent Company occupies an important place in the manufacture of locomotive steam specialties. The production of these additional lines should supplement the Company's business substantially.

During the year, additions to Fixed Assets amounted to \$58,833.34.

Your Directors wish to express their appreciation of the cooperation and zeal of the Operating Officials, Sales Department and Employees generally in the reorganization and systematizing of the business. Some idea of the work involved is indicated by the fact that the Company manufactures approximately 10,000 different finished articles and 20,000 parts in addition to the great variety of articles handled as merchandise.

By order of the Board of Directors.
(Signed) J. L. McSWEENEY, President.

March 3rd, 1931.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET As at December 31st, 1930

ASSETS	
Active:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	\$ 50,619.34
Accounts Receivable (less Reserve)	216,363.72
Stock-in-Trade and Supplies	501,331.53
Prepayments, etc.	94,766.36
	\$873,080.95
Goodwill, Patents, Trade-Marks, Etc.	1.00
Fixed Assets:	
Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment, less Reserve for Depreciation	1,271,603.88
Total Assets	\$2,144,685.43
LIABILITIES	
Current:	
Accounts and Bills Payable	\$243,519.68
Capital Stock and Surplus:	
Preference Shares:	
Authorized—\$3,000,000.	
Issued—30,000 shares, par value \$50. per share	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus represented by 60,000 No Par Value Common shares	401,165.75
	1,901,165.75
Total Liabilities	\$2,144,685.43

J. L. McSWEENEY, President.
H. E. HALL, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

Audited and verified in accordance with our report dated February 11, 1931.

OSCAR HUDSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SURPLUS AND PROFITS as at December 31st, 1930

Balance at Credit December 31st, 1929	\$390,747.99
Operating Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1930	125,709.08
Less reserves for Depreciation	125,709.08
Total	\$516,457.07
Deduct:	
Dividends on Preference Stock to December 1st, 1930	105,000.00
Income Tax for 1929 period	\$411,457.07
	10,291.32
	\$401,165.75

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

Empire Life Growth

Year	Assets	Year	Business In Force
1924	\$ 117,485.32	1924	\$ 2,074,789.00
1926	261,943.67	1926	5,050,432.00
1928	698,892.85	1928	9,139,479.00
1930	1,878,298.46	1930	20,117,415.00

Year	Premium Income	Year	Reserves
1924	\$ 58,542.52	1924	\$ 29,065.00
1926	120,535.22	1926	123,088.00
1928	241,096.31	1928	302,775.00
1930	557,014.00	1930	1,353,661.00

THE EMPIRE LIFE Insurance Company

Head Office—12-14 Wellington St. West
TORONTO

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Consolidated Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1930

ASSETS	
COST OF WORKS owned and operated by the Company	\$39,224,873.53
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO Coal and Ore Mining Companies; and holdings of Company's own Bonds, including those acquired for Bond Sinking Fund	3,195,112.48
CURRENT ASSETS—	\$42,419,986.01
Cash on hand and in Banks	\$ 555,973.83
Secured Call Loans	100,000.00
*Victory Bonds and Approved Securities	5,278,624.15
Bills Receivable	75,674.91
Accounts Receivable	2,321,350.14
Inventories of Raw Materials, Supplies and Products less Reserve	6,878,053.77
SECURITIES SET ASIDE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES (Contra)—	15,209,676.80
Benefit Plan Fund	\$ 420,605.73
Pension Plan Fund	793,009.99
DEFERRED CHARGES—	1,213,615.72
Insurance and other Expenses paid in advance	58,529.85
	\$ 58,901,808.38
* \$52,000.00 Dominion of Canada Victory Loan Bonds are lodged with Royal Trust Company under the terms of Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act.	
LIABILITIES	
CAPITAL STOCK—	
Authorized—	
400,000—7% Cumulative Preference Shares of \$25.00 each	
600,000—Ordinary Shares of no par value	
Issued—	
259,852—7% Cumulative Preference Shares of \$25.00 each	\$ 6,496,300.00
400,000—Ordinary Shares of no par value	11,500,000.00
FUNDED DEBT—	\$17,996,300.00
6% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds, due July 1st, 1940, Authorized and Issued	\$10,000,000.00
Less Held in Treasury and by Sinking Fund Trustee	1,649,995.73
	8,350,004.27
Less redeemed through Sinking Fund	3,596,423.57
	4,753,579.70
CURRENT LIABILITIES—	
Accounts Payable, including provision for Income Tax, 1930	\$ 1,118,745.23
Unclaimed Dividends	8,954.25
Dividends payable February 1st, 1931—	
Preference	\$113,685.25
Ordinary	201,250.00
	314,935.25
FUNDS APPROPRIATED. (Contra)—	1,442,634.73
Benefit Plan Reserve	\$ 420,605.73
Pension Plan Reserve	793,009.99
	1,213,615.72
RESERVES—	
Operating Reserves—	
Furnace Relining and Rebuilding and other Operating Reserves	\$ 1,605,579.52
Accidents to Employees	148,482.99
Contingent Reserve	824,648.01
	2,578,710.52
Plant Reserves—	
Depreciation Account	\$10,520,920.06
Bond Sinking Fund	3,863,929.59
	14,384,849.65
Appropriated Surplus—	
For Betterments and Replacements	\$ 1,829,674.06
For Fire Insurance Reserve	200,000.00
	2,029,674.06
SURPLUS—	
Balance as per Profit and Loss Account	14,502,444.00
	\$58,901,808.38

Verified as per our report of this date, Toronto Ont., February 25th, 1931
RIDDLE, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, C. A., Auditors.

Approved on behalf of the Board,
R. H. McMASTER) Directors
H. H. CHAMP)

Consolidated Statement, Profit and Loss Account

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1930

MANUFACTURING PROFITS for the Year ended December 31st, 1930, after deducting charges for Repairs, Maintenance, and providing for Income Tax 1930, but before providing for Depreciation and Bond Interest	\$ 3,219,008.48
INTEREST AND INCOME from Securities and Investments	358,459.36
	3,577,468.84
LESS RESERVES—	
Bond Sinking Fund	337,765.06
Depreciation	1,304,083.20
	1,641,848.26
LESS INTEREST ON BONDS	2,035,640.58
	294,358.18
NET PROFITS	1,741,282.40
LESS DIVIDENDS Paid and Reserved—	
Preference Shares	\$ 454,741.00
Ordinary Shares	805,000.00
	1,259,741.00
Surplus for the Year	481,541.40
Balance brought forward December 31st, 1929	14,020,902.60
Balance Profit and Loss Account December 31st, 1930	\$14,502,444.00



TELLS OF NORTH

Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines for Ontario, who addressed the recent joint luncheon of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association and the Land Mortgage Companies' Association of Ontario on the development of Northern Ontario, in which the members of the Association are keenly interested.

Corrected Trade Returns, 1930

MISSION of the line, imports and exports, from the review of Canadian external trade for 1930 by J. Alex. Aikin in last week's SATURDAY NIGHT, pages 33 and 37, led to confusion of the figures given. The returns are reprinted, and readers may compare them in corrected form with the author's deductions in the light of brighter prospects for trade revival.

	Imports	Exports
United States	*\$893,585,482	\$545,329,942
British Empire (entire)	† 653,707,668	412,126,123
United Kingdom	* 257,098,850	397,760,353
Australia	† 227,825,210	318,525,583
New Zealand*	† 194,777,650	291,831,471
British W. Indies & Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, B. Guiana, Honduras, Trinidad & Tobago	† 162,614,122	236,527,017
Newfoundland	* 3,519,123	19,185,217
Argentina	* 4,721,653	9,181,653
Belgium	† 14,987,302	20,424,710
Cuba	† 14,695,201	15,030,071
Czechoslovakia	* 19,070,395	19,624,381
Denmark	* 23,755,282	18,684,698
France	* 2,484,900	12,148,351
Germany	* 2,572,505	11,937,612
Italy	* 9,137,820	19,603,327
Japan	* 7,641,000	12,419,049
Mexico	* 13,057,185	23,996,152
Netherlands	* 9,350,828	15,299,484
Norway	* 3,564,752	4,313,590
Russia	* 2,776,056	3,364,464
Sweden	* 3,741,496	753,626
Switzerland	* 3,519,659	236,116
Venezuela	* 190,633	5,442,281
*—1929. †—1930.	* 257,175	3,322,450
	* 25,306,560	17,104,106
	* 21,284,352	13,796,482
	* 22,071,607	32,509,955
	* 17,673,355	15,057,393
	* 4,808,615	12,600,068
	* 5,463,129	15,373,667
	* 13,324,161	37,509,579
	* 10,171,852	23,438,363
	* 828,625	2,505,108
	* 753,134	2,169,951
	* 9,792,401	21,028,681
	* 7,522,583	11,000,198
	* 1,125,892	4,793,674
	* 859,573	3,396,171
	* 909,620	3,403,833
	* 1,964,059	1,689,707
	* 2,715,027	4,740,203
	* 2,284,345	2,168,490
	* 2,159,489	4,207,060
	* 2,157,880	3,679,096
	* 7,538,951	1,206,083
	* 6,097,007	614,752
	* 228,366	1,536,132
	* 2,947,881	3,930,092



JOINS BOARD

John McNeil, formerly Assistant General Sales Manager for Eastern Canada of Imperial Oil, Ltd., and who will be in charge of marketing. He is a native of Gravenhurst, Ont.

The Time to Invest

(Continued from Page 36)

There is abundance of information to be had as to nearly all the relevant facts concerning most companies. Never was the financial world so competently served in this respect as it is today; never was discussion of financial facts and figures so expert and so thorough as it is nowadays. Only one, but that a most important element, escapes the net of this analysis and that is "management". No way has yet been devised for subjecting that to an "index" basis of treatment, and none

Zane Grey Yacht Covered By \$175,000 Marine-Policy

WHEN the palatial ocean-going yacht, *Fisherman II*, owned by Zane Grey, the popular and highly remunerated author of Western thrillers, sailed out of Los Angeles harbor recently on a fishing tour of the South Seas, it was insured to the extent of \$175,000, under a full coverage marine policy written by the Automobile Insurance Co. of Hartford. In addition to the insurance on the yacht, it is reported that an all-risks floater policy was placed on the fishing equipment of the party for \$40,000, written by the British General Insurance Co., Limited.

ever will be. Yet it is the key to everything else. The investor must inform himself as to that, as best he may. Management is mortal and subject to all the ills to which humanity is heir. And the unfortunate thing is that its failure—when it fails—reflects itself in the figures too late, as a rule, for the investor who relies upon the figures alone for his protection.

That is the risk that underlies all investment. The axiom that nothing in life is certain but death and taxes drives investors who seek complete security to purchase obligations which rest upon the taxing power—on the theory, doubtless, that in such cases "management" may be taken as zero! But, taking things as they are and the general average of management as it is, security prices in general seem to reflect a good deal more hazard than is really present. It is in this that the opportunity exists.



ELECTED TO BOARD

Leo C. McCloskey, formerly Assistant General Manager of Imperial Oil Refineries, Limited, who has been elected to the Board of Directors of Imperial Oil, Limited. He is a native of Sarnia, Ont.

Buy \$5,000

payable in twenty years — for less than

58c* a day

Immediate Delivery in Event of Prior Death

Should you become Totally Disabled the Company will waive future premium deposits and in addition pay you \$50.00 a month during the period of disability, until maturity of policy.

*Based on age 25

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MANUFACTURERS LIFE
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HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO, CANADA

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is looking for a change with possibilities for advancement.

Present advertiser is now occupying executive position in a large Canadian industry—Twenty-five years' close contact with wholesale and retail outlets all over the Dominion—Ten years' supervision of large staff of district managers and salesmen. Best references from present employer. Salary requirements moderate at the outset providing there are opportunities for advancement. Please address Box No. S Saturday Night.



"I REGRET that I did not learn its uses years ago!"

J. D. C. FORSYTH
PRESIDENT

John Forsyth Limited, Kitchener

who are known Canada-wide for the excellence of their shirts, pajamas and underwear. He continues: "We have been using Dictaphones in our office for over ten years... but it was only a year ago that I began using one myself... it has fulfilled my requirements beyond my expectations."

DICTATION, the Executive's bugbear, and the "how-can-I-get-time-for-it" hoodoo have cast their spell for the last time in hundreds of leading business offices in Canada. Dictaphone has successfully solved the problem.

Did you ever consider what a help Dictaphone can be in supplying the driving force that makes your business grow by:

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a Quarter Century of Group Management

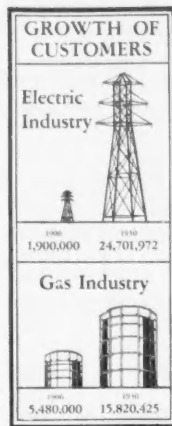
IN MARCH 1906—twenty-five years ago—the Associated Gas and Electric Company with its principal office at Ithaca, New York, was incorporated for the purpose of bringing together a group of gas and electric properties under common management. Separately these companies were unable to secure the necessary capital to provide the service demanded.

These twenty-five years have seen the making of the electric light and power industry. From a business with an investment of one billion dollars serving 1,900,000 customers, it has grown to be the fourth largest industry in the country, with an investment of eleven billion dollars serving 24,000,000 customers.

Group Management Has Made Possible This Gigantic Growth

Few, if any, industries can point to similar achievements in growth and improvement in service or reduction in costs to customers. Group management through holding companies has largely brought this about.

In these twenty-five years, while the population of the United States has increased about 45%, gas customers have increased nearly 200%, electric custo-



mers 1200% and the per unit cost of electricity has decreased approximately 50%. With only 6% of the world's population, the United States uses approximately 40% of the world's electricity.

In no other country has the utility business made such a record. In no other country is there similar group management. In fact leaders abroad have been urging the introduction of American methods for developing utility progress in their own countries.

Associated System a Leader in Growth and Extension of Service

The Associated System is one of the five oldest public utility groups in the United States. Its growth has more than paralleled that of the industry as a whole. From 8,000 customers in 1906 it has grown to 1,429,000 customers... serving 1 in 32 gas customers in the United States and 1 in 27 electric customers in the United States and its possessions.

It has been a leader in extending service to small communities and rural areas... in modernizing rates to make electricity and gas abundantly available at moderate costs... and in building up a sound financial structure.

To invest or for information, write

Associated Gas and Electric System

61 Broadway  New York

Catching an Industrial Tartar

(Continued from Page 35)

tremendous handicap of long-distance transportation to the consuming centres of the United States, for example.

Already Russia is displacing Canada in the European market in respect of canned salmon. Last year, I am told on reliable authority, some 2,000,000 cases of Russian canned salmon were dumped into European countries at a price actually below the bare cost of production of the cans in British Columbia. From what one learns of conditions in Russian factories, it seems out of the question that the Soviet salmon canning industry is anywhere near the Canadian product—our fish itself is the best in the world—in the prime requisites of scrupulous inspection and perfection of sanitary methods employed. But it played hob with Canada's export market in a year of a record pack.

In this instance, some good seems likely to come out of evil, inasmuch as Canadian companies concerned are going after the domestic market in dead earnest and putting up a campaign of the right sort with the object of educating the public in the food value of salmon and thus increasing its consumption. But there are other kinds of fish beside salmon. Can Canadians, with approximately their present population, consume anything like the quantity of fish they can reasonably produce? If not, what effect is Russian competition going to have on our export markets? For the Soviet is going into the fishing industry on a tremendous scale.

IT IS to be remarked that Russia's success, in the matter of its "five-year plan" has been almost entirely confined to the enormously increased production of raw or nearly raw materials. In this connection, it should be remarked, in passing, that Russia has regained its old position before the war, of fifth place among producers of pig iron, and fourth place among steel producers of the world. But where special skill, or craftsmanship, or the adaptation of technical knowledge to industry is wanted, the success has been much more equivocal. While ahead of its scheduled time in the production of grains, it is away behind that time in that part of its agricultural program devoted to animal husbandry, while, as regards industry, as a

whole, it is somewhat behind. That is not surprising. What is rather to be wondered at is that Russia has made the gigantic strides it has done in so short a time in its process of industrialization. It is building enormous factories—one of them said to be the largest in the world—for the manufacture of automobiles, agricultural machinery, tractors and so forth. It will boast, ere long the biggest hydro-electric plant and the biggest steel plant in the world. Paper-making

lands. Such people tell us to banish our fears till Russia has made up the leeway of its own requirements as regards manufactured goods. In other words, they counsel waiting until the steed has been stolen before an attempt is made to lock the stable door.

WHEN the masses in Moscow and other Russian centres of industry needed butter and eggs in the worst way, butter and eggs from Russia were being exported and sold in London at prices lower than the lowest from other sources. As we have noted, wheat in large quantities has been exported to other lands when the workers in Russian factories and workshops badly needed bread. What earthly reason is there for thinking that, in the matter of manufactured articles, the Soviet Union would act in a different manner from that in which they have acted in respect to the products of the field and the farm? Why should it wait till the needs of its own populace for boots, or fur coats, or what not have been satisfied before exporting the same when it declined to wait till the needs of the same populace for wheat and butter and eggs had been supplied before dumping those primary commodities on the markets of the world?



REPORTS GOOD YEAR

L. K. Hergert, Secretary-Treasurer of Hunt's Limited, operating chain candy shops and tea rooms in Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa, which has issued a very encouraging annual report for 1930.

will certainly ensue on the development of its forests. Even now products of Russian textile factories are reported to have been offered for sale in the very heart of the North of England textile district at less than the British cost of production. Rubber goods are being exported for sale at phenomenally low prices.

It is notorious that at home the Russian people are immensely short of manufactured goods of nearly every sort and kind. Indeed, it would take several years of intensive production to satisfy their existing needs in those respects. Accordingly, there are those who argue that the outside world need have no fear that, when the producing units that Russia is so expeditiously preparing are in full swing, that country will swamp the world markets with cheap goods, to the dislocation and demoralization of industries in other

Moreover, it will be constrained so to dump every product it can in order to obtain the funds needed to buy the equipment essential to the putting into effect of its full plan of industrialization. It has to pay in cash—where its coal or wheat is not regarded as acceptable tender!—for the equipment, the machinery and the materials it finds it necessary to import until such time as it can produce them within its own borders. In the same way, it has to pay in cash for the services of the trained technicians and executives it needs and whom it is also necessary for it to import until it is able to develop their like at home. As first one part of the industrialization plan, and then another, reach their objectives, they will be put to intensive work to provide the funds essential to the attainment of other parts of their objectives.

THAT means, for us outside Russia, dumping on a vast and varied scale. It seems almost inconceivable that any sane observer does not grasp the possibility—one may even say the probability—that,

(Continued on Page 39)

Fire Insurance

—also Sprinkler Leakage and Wind-storm, Rents, Profits, Use and Occupancy.

Automobile Insurance

—Full Cover: — Fire, Theft, Public Liability, Property Damage, and Collision.

Marine Insurance

—Inland and Ocean, Registered Mail, Furs, Jewelry, Tourists' Baggage, Motor Truck Contents, etc.

Casualty Insurance

—Accident and Sickness, Burglary, Hold-Up, Guarantee, Plate Glass, and all forms of Liability Insurance.

Western Assurance Company

INCORPORATED IN CANADA

1851—1931—80th Anniversary Year

Balance Sheet • January 1st, 1931

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Government Bonds \$1,195,562.97	Balances due Other Companies... \$ 348,262.38
City Bonds 307,150.00	Losses Under Adjustment 1,304,198.19
Railroad Bonds 326,070.00	Sundry Liabilities..... 108,159.04
Corporation Bonds... 2,103,668.76	Reserve for Taxes, Expenses and Contingencies... 345,325.00
Stocks 2,311,696.25	
Real Estate 125,000.00	
Bills Receivable 8,232.58	
Accrued Interest 73,370.05	
Balances due from Other Companies 187,663.39	
Cash in Banks and on Hand 1,122,166.10	
Agents Balances.... 794,502.32	
\$8,555,082.42	\$8,555,082.42

Losses Paid Since Organization of the Company—\$109,563,571.

British America Assurance Company

INCORPORATED IN CANADA A.D. 1833

Balance Sheet • January 1st, 1931

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Government Bonds... \$ 863,808.09	Balances due Other Companies... \$ 119,180.80
City Bonds..... 115,800.00	Losses Under Adjustment 618,482.75
Railroad Bonds... 50,480.00	Sundry Liabilities... 66,308.09
Corporation Bonds... 584,460.00	Reserve for Taxes, Expenses, and Contingencies... 136,800.00
Stocks..... 2,439,594.75	
Real Estate..... 100,000.00	
Mortgages..... 22,000.00	
Accrued Interest... 27,448.53	
Balances due from Other Companies 110,328.69	
Cash in Banks and on Hand..... 426,180.94	
Agents Balances... 406,727.63	
\$5,146,828.63	\$5,146,828.63

Losses Paid Since Organization of the Company—\$68,282,843.

OFFICERS

Vice-Presidents—GEO. A. MORROW,

President—WILFRID M. COX
HERBERT C. COX,
General Manager—KENNETH THOM

C. S. WAINWRIGHT

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Catching an Industrial Tartar

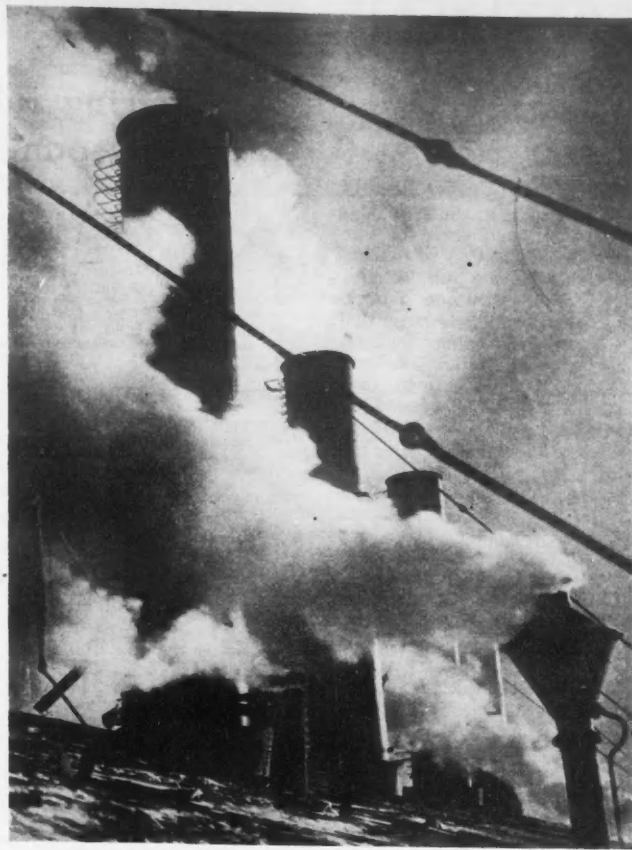
(Continued from Page 38)

unless other producing nations take effective steps to protect themselves, before another three years have passed, world markets will be swamped with Russian products at prices so low as to make competition from countries with any tolerable wage and living conditions almost a forlorn hope. And these products will include not only coal and wheat and asbestos and fish and timber and petroleum and furs, but many lines of manufactured articles as well. For the U.S. S.R. realizes that mass production is essential to its purpose and is taking steps to adopt the most modern methods associated with mass production. It is in a hurry and it needs rapid output and quantity output, and it is taking full advantage of the most up-to-date means of ensuring these.

As for the countries or their manufacturing firms that are seeking to avail themselves of the great trade opportunities that they conceive that the Soviet need of equipment, machinery and materials presents, they are, wittingly or unwittingly—probably, in their selfishness, wittingly—falling into a trap that Soviet cunning has laid. For in that equipment, that machinery and those materials they are really forging weapons that will, later, be used with the true Soviet relentlessness, against themselves. They are lending Russia a hand—an indispensable and invaluable hand—with the aid of its State controlled labor (much of it, as we have noted convict and forced and threatened labor) in the task it has set before itself of swamping the world's markets with dumped goods. They are lending a hand to their own commercial destruction.

Every now and again in the course of the world's history it is given to a country to show the stuff of which it is made by the way in which it meets the challenge of a great issue. At such a moment Canada has not been found wanting. By her refusal of the proposal laid before the Canadian Government, at the instance of the Soviet authorities, she has set the seal to her own title as a leader among the nations of the earth. The embargo on practically all Russian imports into this country, even at the sacrifice of some temporary material advantage, means, in the last analysis, a refusal by the Canadian Government to jeopardize the most profound interests of the Canadian workers.

IT MEANS more than that. It means an example to the other producing nations of the world which cannot long fail to find followers. Among such nations common-sense, even in a time of great trade hardship and economic depression, though it may seem temporarily to be dormant, cannot, one is sure, be dead. To those of us who have become convinced that the Russian trade competition menace is real, and that it is such as to render it incumbent on other countries to take measures to protect themselves against it, it has always seemed apparent that among such measures, embargoes must take a leading place. In the first place probably separate embargoes, and then embargoes by such other countries in concert and alliance. One is even inclined to venture the conjecture that there may already be an understanding with Great Britain or the United States that one or both of these will come into line with Canada in this matter of embargo. We need the British market for our wheat. Great Britain needs our market for her coal and other commodities. Once let the British Socialist Govern-



IN MODERN SOVIET RUSSIA
The whole world is watching with interest these days, the progress of the famous "Five Year Plan" in the Soviet State. With the help of foreign engineers and experts the industrialization is proceeding rapidly and modern methods are being put rapidly into operation. Photo shows the chimneys of the Tcheliabinsk electric power station, where old world methods have been supplanted by modern devices. —Wide World Photo.

ment, with its hankering after trade with Russia, and its hostility to Empire preferences, leave office and the whole international commercial sky will clear wonderfully. It is argued in some quarters that protective measures of this nature will not stand the test of time. That may or may not be the case. In any event they would probably be able to endure sufficiently long to defeat the onset of the Soviet attempt in full force, to demoralize and dominate those world markets which are of such tremendous importance to Canada and other producing countries. We have to remember that rapidity is of the very essence of any conceivable accomplishment of the attempt just mentioned. The longer its attainment can be postponed the less likely it is to be attained at all, and the more certain are the feverishness and frenzy of the Russian industrial effort to be turned back from external to internal outlets.

Mr. Meighen, in the address to which I have referred, was emphatic in disclaiming any idea that the Russian plan was going to be successful. "The results so far," he said, "have been achieved by frenzy and fanaticism, by starvation and privation which cannot continue indefinitely, by murder and threats and plain force, by despotism which has revealed more tricks of tyranny than the czars ever knew." When recourse is had to methods such as these small wonder that those who employ them and who are dependent on their continuance unless their whole plan is to dissolve into dust about their feet, are in so frantic a hurry to push the said plan through. Embargoes, even though they may be, in the nature of things, of a temporary character, will be extremely valuable, and possibly even vital, in checking the vaulting ambition of Muscovite industrialism which would stride the commercial world like a Colossus.

UNQUESTIONABLY Russia would be resentful at its purposes being checkmated by such means. And there is no good in blinking the fact that embargoes, in the ultimate, derive their sanction on the possession of force on the part of the countries employing them. The same thing, of course, may be said of tariffs and other like protective measures. Nations have the right to make use of such things, if they choose, but there is always the chance that their employment may exasperate a country that conceives itself to be prejudicially affected thereby to the point of an explosion.

But in addition to the adoption of protective measures of the kind outlined, we must take other steps in part solution of the problem that Russian industrialization presents to Canadian trade. It is unthinkable that we can drastically alter the wage scale and standards of living obtaining here. In fact, the necessity for their maintenance—indeed, wherever possible, for their enhancement—is one of the main reasons why it is incumbent on us to oppose Russia's designs on our trade to the very uttermost of our power. Resolved that the scale

ought to be able to make a big cut in the disparity between Russian and Canadian prices.

With the handwriting discernible on the wall our industrialists need to concentrate, more than ever before, on lowering costs of production. During the present period of depression much has been achieved along this line, but much more remains to be done. First of all, resort must be had to an intensive development of more economical methods of manufacturing. Secondly, a closer co-operation in industry generally must be brought about, with far greater use being made of research, the great handmaid of industry—the great handmaid of technical and engineering. Thirdly, the costs of distribution and marketing must be reduced, and in such reduction also co-operation in industry has its part to play.

BEYOND these, too, there is something needed. A good deal more industrial engineering, and less financial engineering is needed about many of our industrial enterprises. Our industries, many of them, are impossibly handicapped by the inflation of their capital structure to such a degree that, if dividends are to be paid on the sliced melons, the costs of production are increased beyond the point at which competition is possible. Keep the watered stock out of the company and put the most efficient machinery and methods into its plant. Mr. Meighen's speech implied that there is a distinct duty devolving on those who believe in high living and wage standards for the workers to see that the superiority to Russian levels in such things on which we pride ourselves, is a real superiority. If we follow the course just mentioned in barest outline there is good prospect of our industries holding the home market and many of the world markets as well.

THE North British & Mercantile Insurance Company Ltd.

Occidental Fire Insurance Company
Railway Passengers Assurance Company

Residence Burglary Insurance

Greater Coverage Reduced Rates

A newer and more up-to-date Residence Burglary Insurance Policy which provides liberalized coverage at reduced rates is now available.

This new form of policy offers distinct advantages over former Residence Burglary Insurance Contracts.

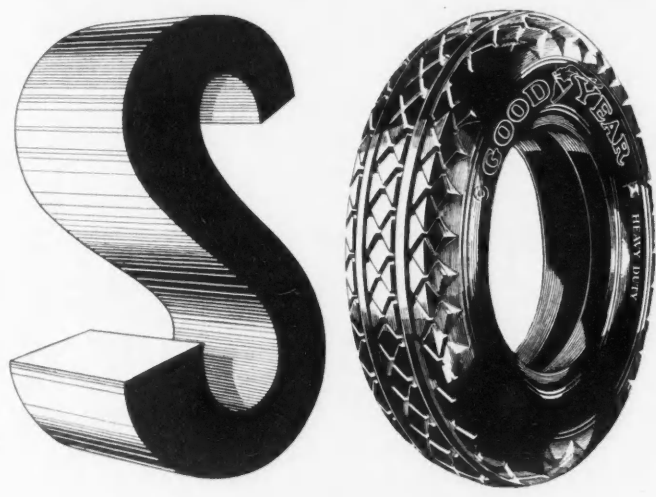
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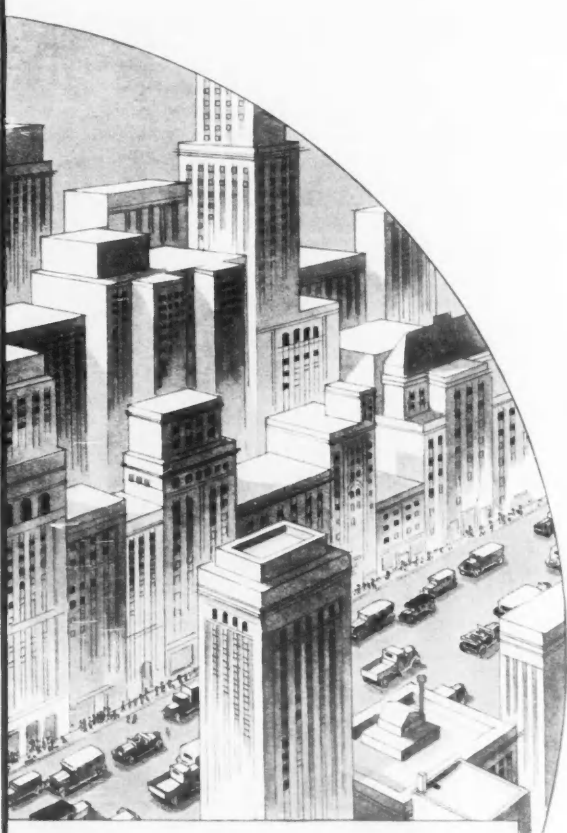
J. J. O'BRIEN, MANAGER

The Pastor—"So God has sent you knows where the money's coming two more little brothers, Dolly?" from; I heard Daddy say so."—A.C.L. Dolly (brightly) — "Yes, and He News.

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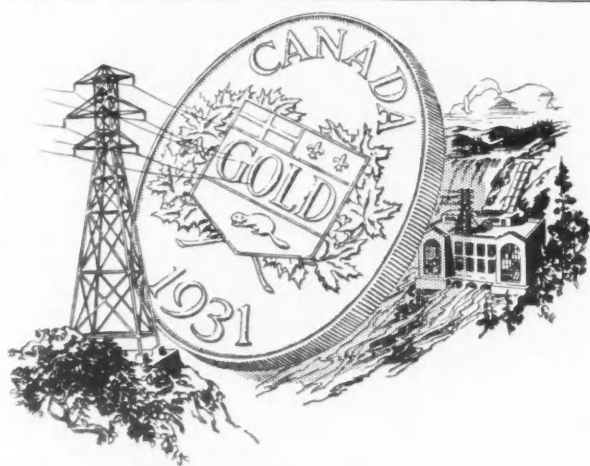
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MAKING EMPLOYMENT

How Far Are Public Works Justifiable as Means of
Combating Unemployment?

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of the Economist, London

AS the great economic depression has spread across the world, every country has become increasingly interested in the question of whether or not Governments should undertake large schemes of public works to relieve unemployment.

In Britain the question has long been debated, and the extent to which it has also received the attention of other countries is revealed by the recent publication of a memorandum of the International Labour Office, entitled "Unemployment and Public Works", in which a careful review is given of the extent, methods and objects of the public works undertaken by a number of States members of the League of Nations.

The rather platitudinous conclusion reached in this document is as follows:—"Public works are not a cure for deep-seated causes of unemployment, but are a desirable means of providing employment for as large a number as possible of the unemployed, while other steps are being taken to improve the economic situation, such as rationalization, lowering of costs, international trade agreements, tariff agreements, and so on."

In other words, the belief (which at one time threatened to become prevalent) that public works can replace all other measures designed to hasten the return of labour and capital to full employment is a mere delusion, and to profess it weakens the case for public works.

The case for public works—as paying propositions—is based partly on the special place of government initiated enterprise in a society which is essentially one of private enterprise. This distinction is important. To advocate "public works" in Soviet Russia would be tantamount to advocating that water should be made to flow down hill. There, the proposition would hardly be considered original. Even in capitalist countries, however, there are in fact certain works undertaken in normal times by the governments and not undertaken by private enterprise.

WHEN private enterprise is not exercising its demand for labour and money, it may be wiser and cheaper for that other employer, the State, to step in and make its call on labour and money while the market conditions are good. If there is a heavy slump in the labour or money market, then it is a good opportunity for those who can, in this case the Government as employer, to draw heavily on these markets. Where the State, moreover, is paying unemployment benefits, it is not unnatural that it should expect to see some productive return for those money benefits, possibly in the form of public works.

The State as entrepreneur, however, must still remember its responsibility as entrepreneur and not build two roads where one would do; and the State as State must envisage the national economy as a whole, unbiassed by the distinction of "public" and "private" works. Within these limits there is scope for public works at all times and increased public works in times of depressed private enterprise.

But these arguments are only sound on one condition, and that is that there is available an adequate volume of work schemes, thought out and prepared, of definite soundness, of national advantage and of an ultimately reproductive nature. And the ready supply of such projects is always limited. That, roughly, is the official view of the British Government, as elicited from Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in recent debates in the House of Commons. It may also be said to represent responsible opinion in the City of London.

OWING to the industrial languor there is an unusual abundance of liquid resources lying idle in the Banks, which can readily be made available for financing any scheme, whether public or private, which is sound in its object and promises to be reproductive and remunerative. But bankers and financiers are well aware that, although credit resources are plentiful at the moment, the recovery of trade, whenever it arrives, will strain to the full London's capacity for financing enterprise. They are therefore unwilling to see capital frittered away on any wild-cat schemes, whether those schemes are national or individual. It is this attitude, this policy of conservation of capital, which is the real cause of the violent and in-

defensible attack which Mr. Lloyd George recently delivered in Parliament against the City of London.

Exercising to the full his propensity for picturesque perorations, the ex-Premier declared that "the City of God" cannot be built because "the City of London occupies the site." This unfortunately has been interpreted abroad as meaning first that the City of London does not know its business, and secondly, that it is the enemy of progress and prosperity.

This irresponsible and unfounded attack should not be taken seriously. All that it really means is that Mr. Lloyd George is angry because the City is resolutely opposed to the flotation of a huge national loan for an unspecified programme of relief works. He and a branch of the Socialist Party and one or two economists favour such a loan, in the belief that it would set the wheels of trade recovery in motion.

But the vast body of instructed financial and economic opinion in Britain quite definitely repudiates that view and agrees with Mr. Snowden that, in so far as public works are to be sanctioned for the purpose of relieving unemployment, every scheme must be judged strictly on its merits.

In the years 1927, 1928 and 1929 a total of 2,564 miles of levelling was added by the Geodetic Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, to the Canadian level net. This makes a total to date of 34,532 miles of levelling marked at intervals by bench marks indicating data of height above sea-level. Larger public symbols, known as fundamental bench marks, of which there are as yet only 79 in all Canada, are really concrete monuments placed for preference in public parks and exhibit in plain figures so that all may read the exact height of the town in feet above sea-level. In time every town in Canada will be marked in this manner to serve as geodetic control for the district.

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In the fifth year of the reign of King William IV

Statement for the year ending December 31st, 1930

ASSETS

Real Estate (Head Office).....	\$ 28,994.06
Mortgages and Agreements for Sale.....	259,500.00
Bonds and Debentures:	
At Book Value.....	\$557,538.06
Decrease in Market Value.....	20,159.90
	537,378.16
Agents' Balances and Premiums Uncollected (Net).....	42,431.19
Due from Reinsurance Companies on Losses Already Paid.....	1,092.09
Interest Dividends and Rents Due and Accrued.....	16,018.69
	\$885,414.19

LIABILITIES

Provision for Unpaid Claims.....	\$ 4,057.68
Reserve of Unearned Premiums at 100%.....	180,375.59
Reserve for Unlicensed Reinsurance.....	13,221.11
Overdraft Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	4,024.51
Capital Stock:	
Authorized.....	\$200,000.00
Paid Up.....	143,000.00
Surplus.....	540,735.30
	\$885,414.19

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J. H. Bryce,
C.P.A. Auditor.

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